

INSIDE: A Texas tycoon's attempt to break up Gulf

Maclean's

DECEMBER 12, 1983

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.25

SIX WITH THE RIGHT STUFF

A photograph of the Space Shuttle Challenger being launched from the launch pad. The shuttle is oriented vertically, and a large, bright plume of fire and smoke is visible at its base. The orbiter is attached to the external tank and solid rocket boosters. The launch pad structure is visible in the background.

**The first Canadians
prepare for space**

**How Ottawa selected
the winners**

**Why they want
to do it**



Should you drink if you're pregnant?

The question is very much in the news these days.

Studies are being done in many countries to determine the effect of alcohol on unborn children, but because the investigation is still so young, and because mothers' lifestyles are so varied, medical people have yet to reach a unanimous conclusion.

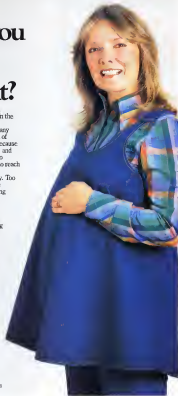
So if you drink, go very easy. Too much beer, wine or spirits can be harmful to the child you're carrying—and not good for you, either.

Your wisest move would be to ask for and follow your doctor's guidelines. Our advice: why not put a hold on the drinking during your pregnancy? You could be saving yourself doubt and worry.

After all, nothing is more worth celebrating than the birth of a healthy child.

Seagram

We believe in moderation and we've been saying so since 1934.



COVER

Six with the right stuff

Starting Jan. 1, the six Canadians chosen to become the first participants in Canada's fledgling astronaut program will begin two years of intensive physical and technical training to prepare for two missions aboard the U.S. shuttle. This week's announcement also gives a boost to the country's largely unknown but increasingly robust space industry. —Page 49

COVER PHOTO BY STEVE A. BRIDGES/AGENCE FRANCE PRES



Debate on the metric road

Ottawa's suspension of metric enforcement allows merchants to measure and weigh their wares any way they choose until the courts make a ruling. —Page 19



A tycoon's assault on Gulf

In a bitter corporate war, Gulf is fighting off a radical bid by Texas E. Ross Peltens and a group of investors to break up the giant's oil and gas assets. —Page 30



CONTENTS

Architecture	47
Behavior	62
Books	52
Branding	17
Business/Economy	36
Canada	18
Film	69
Follow-up	16
Fatheringham	72
Health	56
Justice	67
Law	56
Living	64
News	38
People	74
Q&A	10
Science	67
World	24



Trudeau waits for results

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau won broad support from the Third World for his peace plan, but he still faces the two biggest stumbling blocks. —Page 27



Fantasy and adventure

In a time of mounting anxiety over nuclear distraction, the annual array of holiday giftbooks provides the luxury of an escape from a troubled world. —Page 52



The wrong way

This week Ottawa named six Canadians to take part in the NASA shuttle program. The Canadians are indeed heroes. But their selection to ride in tandem with a U.S. crew highlights not the success but the failure of Canada's once-promising policy of exploiting space. Canadian scientists pioneered domestic satellite communications technology. Ottawa then had knowledge and equipment that the Americans needed. But instead of using that advantage to



Hibby, Miller and Walsley

harness Canada into a full partnership in the NASA program, the nation's political leaders closed their eyes to the opportunity. Instead of seeing a continental opportunity and using the technology as a tool of diplomacy to gain greater strength in U.S. and world circles, successive governments have simply concluded that the Canadian market alone is not large enough to support any further development of the space program and ignored the larger potential offered by a North American venture. But there may still be opportunities to overcome past mistakes. Ottawa might be well advised to create a single space body to replace the 12 federal agencies now involved in the process and design it to act as a genuine, fully involved northern arm of NASA. Otherwise, Canada's first six astronauts may also be its last in the space program.

To put together this week's cover story, Senior Writer Robert Miller worked with Associate Editor Ann Walsley and Staff Writer Patricia Hibby, who called in files from *Maclean's* correspondents around the world. Miller is no stranger to space stories. As foreign editor at *The Toronto Star* in 1969, he supervised that paper's voluminous coverage of the first manned landing on the moon.

Karin Doyle

March 13, 1993

Editor

News Editor

Managing Editor: Susan Lewis

General Managing Editor: Colin MacKenzie, Alan Walker

Art Director: John Sargent

Senior Contributing Editor: Peter C. Brown

Senior Editor: Angela Trepanier, Susan MacKenzie, David North

Staff Editor: Neil Goss

Assistant Editor: Stephen Gray

Foreign Editor: David D. O'Brien

Public Affairs Editor: Thomas Hopkins

Environment Editor: Lisa Johnson

Business Editor: James Fleming

Press Section Editor: Dennis Galt

People and Investigative Editor: Stephen Brown

Senior Writers: Leah Stiel, John MacKay, Linda Winkler

Senior Writer: Susan Gray, Victoria

Associate Editor: Ian Hunter, Anne MacKay, Joe Proulx, Anne Rogers

A-1 Editor

Staff Writer: Ken Pollock, Patricia Wadsworth, Meryl

Reuter

Column: David Gray (Chief), John Ray, Mary Joanne

John Van Buren (Executive Editor)

British Columbia: Jane O'Brien (Publisher), Andrea Gough (Editor)

Alberta: Andrew McNeil (Publisher)

Manitoba: Michael Power

Ontario: Michael Power

Quebec: Michael Power

Class of Reporter: Anne Adams

London: Susan Gray

Los Angeles: Susan Gray

Montreal: Susan Gray

Ottawa: Susan Gray

Portland: Susan Gray

San Francisco: Susan Gray

Seattle: Susan Gray

Toronto: Susan Gray

Vancouver: Susan Gray

Winnipeg: Susan Gray

Yellowknife: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray

Editorial Board: Susan Gray



"Geac makes us the only people in North America who sell mutual funds through an automatic teller."

He is Arthur Campbell, vice president finance. The principal user of computers. Editor-in-

"You may say 'so what' - but it does talk to the fact that, as far as I'm concerned, Geac is one of the few manufacturers of complete on-line systems - hardware and software - who totally understands the needs of financial systems."

Besides allowing us to provide excellent service to our customers, the Geac system provides our senior management with daily information on our total financial position, a feature that is especially valuable in this highly competitive environment.

Look - it's quite simple. Everybody else designed generalized computer systems and then tried to adapt them to all types of customers - Geac focused on our kinds of problems and helped us solve them.

Our Geac system does all that any mainframe could do for us but much more quickly, with less confusion and higher productivity. You never have to scramble for information. The unique Geac file structure makes it easy for us and our customers to see up-to-date, complete account histories instantly.

You can say we're Geac fans. Why not? When you can get a better system at a better

price - it's easy to be a fan. And when it's a Canadian product - better still."

PRESENTING A NEW STANDARD IN ON-LINE PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY
Concept 9000 full function processor

Quite simply, Concept 9000 outperforms any of its competitors and adds new dimensions of information processing efficiency and customer service to set a new standard for financial systems operation. The superiority of Concept 9000 is a fact. You should know more about Concept 9000.

For details write or talk to:
Mr. C. M. Williams, C.E.O.,
Geac Computer Corporation Limited,
350 Steeles Rd. W.,
Markham, Ontario L3R 1B3. (416) 475-0525

Geac

continuing the commitment to excellence and efficiency
in information processing

J.F.K. memories

In a world where bickering, criticism and judgment are the accepted norm, Pierre Salinger's words are refreshing (*John Kennedy: then and now*, Cover, Nov. 28). If we wish to create a new state of affairs, perhaps our spirit might be one of understanding and support for what is right in all our affairs both large and small. Thank you for this excellent publication.

—ATYCE CHODURA
Whitby, Ont.

I have been reading *Nation's* for five years now and, while I have not always agreed with what you choose to make a cover story or the length you give to various articles, your story on Kennedy left me particularly upset. For a Canadian magazine to devote a 16-page cover story to a U.S. president who held office for less than three years 30 years ago seems to me to be outrageous. I strongly object to "*Canada's weekly news magazine*" following the American media in overplaying the significance of Nov. 22 and Kennedy's presidency. If you have to look back in time and across borders to find a cover story, why not discuss Jesus Christ or Mohammed, men whose lives had a truly profound effect on world history?

—MICHAEL A. MYATT
Mississauga, Ont.

G.I. Joe's frightening solutions

I was alarmed to read the article *War and a little peace for Christmas* (*Commentary*, Nov. 28). It is both sad and shocking to witness the neo-conservative



Kennedy: significance overplayed?

such military "toys" as in Joe and Major Bludd. We would all be better off if parents refused to buy them. I am sure that such toy manufacturers as Hasbro and Mattel could effectively divert the attention of their impressionable young consumers to more constructive and creative toys without suffering a considerable drop in profits. One of the parents interviewed had no qualms about buying a G.I. Joe for his eight-year-old, because "Toys like these have been around for a long time." Yes, but war has been around for a long time too. By the time his son grows up, I hope he can come up with a better solution to the world's ills than sending to Major Bludd to "make the nation jump and dance."

—ERIK MITCHELL
Ottawa

Morality in a modern society

I feel compelled to reply to Barbara Amiel's (opinionist and columnist) on abortion (2nd freedom of choice column, Nov. 28). She implies that women who choose to have a choice in dealing with an unwanted or unexpected pregnancy are bereft of morality. Our family planning network constitutes an organization of 80 individuals, public health units, birth control clinics and health services all engaged in the management of contraception and problems of human sexuality. Abortion is an issue with which we grapple daily. Nobody is in *favor* of abortion. But as modern society could null itself moral that does not provide safe options to women and families facing the emotional, social, physical, economic and moral dilemma generated by an unwanted or an unexpected pregnancy.

—DR. JONICA FRASER,
Family Planning Network of
Metropolitan Toronto

PASSAGES

RESCUED: Freddie Heineken, 60, kidnapped millionaire beer baron, and Ab Doosere, 51, his chauffeur, by police, in Amsterdam. Heineken had been imprisoned for 21 days in an empty warehouse despite the payment of an estimated \$10-million ransom. Police raids turned up 34 suspects—all related in each other.

DIED: Composer John Arlson, 88, the founding conductor of the new Vancouver Chamber Orchestra, of a blood disorder, in Vancouver.

DIED: Richard Llewellyn, 77, author of the 1959 best-seller *How Green Was My Valley* and *Now and Then the Lonely Heart*, in London.

DIED: Lotte H. Eisner, 87, the noted film historian, in Paris. Eisner, an expert on the German "expressionist" school of film-makers of the late 1920s and early 1930s, wrote books on German directors Fritz Lang and F.W. Murnau.

DIED: FIE D'Onof, 39, the "French bombshell" of Hollywood in the 1930s, of cancer, in Los Angeles. Born Yvonne Essler in Montreal, she earned her nickname after starting with Wile Rogers in *They Had to See Paris*.

DIED: Actor Christopher George, 54, who starred in television's *The Rat Patrol* (1966 to 1968) and *The Janitor* (1970 to 1971), of a heart attack, in Los Angeles.

CONVICTED: Liberal MP Roger Stenhouse, 44, former finance minister, of income tax evasion between 1974 and 1979, in St. John's. Stenhouse was fined \$2,500.

SENTENCED: Gerard Niding, 50, chairman of the Montreal city council executive committee from 1972 to 1979 and Mayor Jean Drapeau's former right-hand man, to one day in jail and a fine of \$75,000 for breach of trust and "accepting a bribe" from Bagn's Tradeau and Associates, a contractor for the 1976 Olympic Games.

CHARGED: Count Otto Lumbelschiff, 35, West Germany's minister of economy since 1975, with accepting \$20,000 in bribes from the Fiat industrial conglomerate, in Bonn.

PLEADED GUILTY: Carlo Masiniwarro, 48, the Niagara Falls, Ont., businessman who controlled the War Investment Management Corp. and Astra Trust Co., to six counts of defrauding the public of \$5.7 million between 1972 and 1984. He will be sentenced Jan. 11.

The most advanced name in Home Electronics
is the name you've been working with for years.
Sharp.



Sharp.
The name you've come to trust for top-quality Electronic Products is the name your whole family will want for a complete line of Home Electronic Products.

Because the over 70 years of experience and innovation that have gone into the making of products that work for you in business, is the same precision and expertise you'll appreciate working for you in your home.

Now that's Sharp.

"Now, that's Sharp!"



SHARP

CANADA, LTD., 118 GILBERT STREET, MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO L4V 1H5 (416) 675-2244

SUBSCRIBER'S MOVING NOTICE

Send me information on:
Advertiser: *Nov. 1988 Special*
Advertiser: *Ontario Advertiser*

ATTACH OLD ADDRESS LABEL HERE

AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY

(Also subscribe to *Commentary* and/or *PLAY* and enclose old address label from these magazines as well)

Name _____
New Address _____
City _____
Prov. _____
Postal Code _____

The way you write, and the pen you choose both say a lot about you. Sheaffer writing with large loops can show spontaneity and imagination. Choosing a Sheaffer shows your appreciation in superior pens that makes a stylish gift. Only Sheaffer has such superior styling and craftsmanship with such a range of fine finishes.

Distinction: Metal, Black, Fountain pen, ball point, pencil and silver rolling ball pen with interchangeable barrel tip marker. Slim or classic profile.

SHEAFFER.
A superior pen.

Say it with Sheaffer

SHEAFFER DESIGN
Fountain Pen Division
Bridgewater, Connecticut

Beyond the cure

In your in-depth article on cancer (A promising attack on cancer, Cover, Oct. 31) you made only a one-sentence reference to the very thing that could well be a major cause of the development of cancer in the first place—diet. We were patiently for scientists to find the "miracle cure" for cancer. We run to the doctor when we develop symptoms that are the logical result of our stupid eating habits. Hippocrates said something that has been all but forgotten by those we rely too heavily on to guard our health—"Thy food shall be thy remedy."

—C. ROBERT CLARK,
Victoria

To cure a disease, one generally aims to discover and treat the cause rather than the symptoms. Treating the symptoms without looking farther allows the disease to go rampant. Some forms of cancer can be considered a symptom of a widespread disease called contaminated environment. Take plutonium, for instance. It is one of the most carcinogenic substances known. More than five metric tons of plutonium have been dispersed over the earth as a result of nuclear bomb testing, satellite reentries and barges, effluents from nuclear reprocessing plants, accidental fires, explosions, spills and leakages. As residents of this planet, we have to clean up our act now—for the sake of the future.

—IRENE KOCE,
Toronto

Your article on cancer research was encouraging. However, emphasis must be placed on the prevention as well as the cure of cancer. Specifically, radioactive substances are known to cause various types of cancer. Surely there is a correlation between the alarming rise in the incidence of cancer and the dramatic growth of nuclear power and nuclear weapons testing in North America.

—MADELINE WASHINGTON,
Cham, N.Y.

It is unforgivable for *Maclean's* to contribute to the illusion that the fight against cancer is being won. One of the most timeless words surely must be "breakthrough," which in cancer research usually turns out to be another false hope. Your cover story dares that "50 per cent of all [cancer] patients now recover completely." This shows a blatant disregard for both facts and the feelings of cancer victims. The Canadian Cancer Society in its brochures states that one out of five Canadians gets cancer and one out of five dies of it. According to the United Nations World Health Organization, at least 50 per cent of all cancer is environmentally caused and can therefore be prevented.

That it is not, for economic and political reasons, is a fact that *Maclean's* should point out rather than ignore.

—JUDY J. MOLLART,
Kelowna, B.C.

Confusion or subterfuge?

The duplicity, confusion, subterfuge and semantics of the Grenada invasion seem to be epitomized in the picture of the blood-soaked corpse in your Nov. 1 issue, you [incorrectly] call him "a dead defender," while a photograph of the same victim in the Nov. 1 Time describes him as "a U.S. pilot."

—WILLIAM ABRAHAM,
Springdale, Nfld.

The prospects of success

Surely it was not beside the point that led to the development of high-technology enterprises in the Palo Alto area of California (Rosen's profile of high tech, Business Week, Nov. 1). The presence of Stanford University, a world-class institution of higher learning, must have attracted many of those enterprises. Although the universities in British Columbia perhaps do not have the stature to be as attractive to entrepreneurs as Stanford was and is, they have considerable potential. Patrick McGee, the minister of universities, science and communications in the provincial government, was quoted as stating: "If we don't move good people into such productive activities, we have no prospect of success here." I assume that many of the good people in question had the graduation of British Columbia's universities. How does McGee rate our chances of success when his government is threatening to reduce the potential for development within those universities?

—RAJ WAHREN,
Vancouver

Inside Petro-Canada Centre

Allan Fetheringham's Nov. 14 column neglects a few major items about Petro-Canada Centre (The 25-story federal marsh). While he concentrates on the external granite cladding and glass, which constitute less than five per cent of the cost of the Petro-Canada building, he chooses to ignore the rest of the building that is Canadian. In fact, Canadian goods and services accounted for more than 90 per cent of the construction costs and 808 per cent of the interior furnishings. And he did not say anything about any of the Canadian companies that supplied those goods and services on time and within budget. Granite cladding and reflective glass, because of their cost effectiveness and long-term efficiency, have become widely used in many new buildings in

Hidden in the moody green hills of Ireland, fiddler-maker Michael O'Brien makes magic. Fiddles that are as light and magical as an Irish jig.

It's from people like Michael O'Brien that some of the finest expressions of Irish craft and character come forth. Each original, each born of a passion unique to the Irish.

And, it's from thatched cottages like his, that rich Irish cream is collected, then married to pure Irish whiskey to culminate in an unforgettable, unique expression called Baileys Original Irish Cream.

A treasured Irish liquor that defies duplication, Baileys Original Irish Cream. As original as Michael O'Brien himself. And just as unforgettable.



Baileys. Our taste is a national treasure.



Exquisite BIRKS jewelry watches in 14 kt. gold with diamonds.

Swiss quality quartz movements guarantee superb accuracy and reliability.

Each \$338.
(Model at left also in white gold)

BIRKS
JEWELLERS

Canada. The simple fact is that these items could not be sourced in Morocco, although we made every effort to do so.

—BOB FOLEY,
Manager, Public Affairs,
Petro-Canada Inc.,
Calgary

A career in the balance

In your review of Martin O'Malley's book, *Doctors*, you state that malpractice "is almost impossible to prove in Canada because of the effective actions of the Canadian Medical Protective Association," thereby reinforcing the myth of the great conspiracy of silence (*The mystifying profession of medicine*, Books, Nov. 14). In the United States jurisdictions have awarded numerous outlandish judgments that fly into the face of logic, and for that reason insurance companies insist that most doctors settle out of court regardless of guilt or innocence. The Canadian Medical Protective Association will also settle out of court if malpractice is obvious and indefensible. But where there is doubt, the organization insists that the issue be decided in court. This seems to me to be the proper use of the legal system. The Medical Protective Association does not make it impossible to prove malpractice; it only makes it necessary to prove malpractice before a doctor's career is destroyed.

—DR. BRIDGTON FREEMAN,
Toronto

The eyes of a child

Your photo of two Lebanese children smothered with blood would have best served its purpose on your cover (*The fight to recover Amal*, World, Nov. 26). We can look at this picture and not be moved to think solemnly on the horrific state of the world? I looked closer and could see no discernible difference in the features of these children; then one may feel almost anywhere in the world. They look like anyone's children. Their faces drive home with chilling clarity that we are indeed our brother's keeper. But who is keeping them? The Year of the Child is behind us. So must we submit such innocents to the fallout of anger from a mere handful of greedy men?

—DAVID A. BALL,
Windsor, Ont.

No apologies

In response to the article *An opening debate over sponsorship* (Advertising, Oct. 31), some of the members of the Canadian ski team are upset because the RUS-Macdonald Inc. tobacco company offered to sponsor them. Opponents to this deal were planning to put pressure on the Canadian Ski Associ-

tion's other chief sponsor—the federal government. In 1989 Canadian consumers spent \$4.4 billion on tobacco products, which resulted in a \$4.3-billion impact on the Canadian economy. People in the tobacco industry have acted as responsible citizens and have made a contribution toward the economy of their respective provinces (tobacco is grown in Ontario, Quebec, P.E.I., New Brunswick and Nova Scotia) and toward the economy of Canada. As a Canadian tobacco producer, I do not think we have to apologize to anyone for the way we make our honest living in this country.

—JOHN PELUP,
Tillsonburg, Ont.

A pensioner's survival

I feel I must reply to the letter of Elizabeth Moore of Dartmouth, N.S. (The complete horror story, Oct. 31) with reference to the \$77,000 apparently given to a [British pensioner's] association in Toronto. On leaving the United Kingdom late in 1975 with my wife to settle in Canada to be near our children, and after some 36 years of service to that country, we were given for an old-age pension the magnificent sum of £130 a week for my wife and £13.55 a week for myself. As inflation begins to hit the world and starting bill against the dollar, our £45 a week translated to an impossible income. I display the fact that Margaret Thatcher or anyone else tells me that I can expect my wife to survive on £1.55 a day and myself on \$3.55 a day (the present rate).

—WALTER BEIDIE,
Petersfield, Mass.

The Liberals doing their best

In response to Alan Fotheringham's Oct. 24 column, *The spirit of political confusion*, I would like to make clear how wrong and unfair Fotheringham was to the Prime Minister. I am only 15 years old, but I have always respected and appreciated the Canadian government and I am truly proud to be a Canadian. Fotheringham should know that it is totally impossible for any political party that may be in power to satisfy all the needs of the entire Canadian population. And how anyone can criticize a man who is working toward international peace negotiations, and who is the only one concerned about softening the threat of nuclear war, is beyond reason. The Liberal government is doing its best.

—MARLENE WINTERFALL,
Toronto, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply names, addresses and daytime numbers. Also correspondence is sent to the Editor, *Weekend Magazine*, Mail Box Hunter 210, 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.



A kingdom of wonders invites you to northwest Africa. This is Morocco. Where you can walk porter in cities a thousand years old—cities of ancient architecture and luxurious five-star hotels. Or rent your skis and test your skills on slopes and trails strewn long through the Atlas from Ifrane to Oukaimeden.

Morocco is a journey through the past to the majesty of the four Imperial Cities. Morocco is a journey to beaches beside resorts. The beaches of Agadir, Tangier, Al Hoceima and others span endless sunny miles along the Atlantic and Mediterranean shorelines.

Or, you can, left a brown and the present of tourism makes Morocco a fantastic destination for everything from skiing to windsurfing, scuba diving and snorkelling, to per 750 golf courses, tennis and horse in the sun.

as a nights of star-class yachts race by Morocco is centuries old. Morocco is as exciting as contemporary Europe.

Chance upon extraordinary streets as old as the tradition of lamp-lighting in the souks. Stroll wide tree-lined boulevards of exclusive boutiques, haute couture and popular meeting places. A pause to sit and sip mint tea in a Moroccan cafe. A table for two in a restaurant offering continental cuisine and intimacy.

From the coloured whirl of traditional dance to the dance floors of discotheques and the gaming tables of the casinos, Morocco also encounters with the fastest night life on the continent.

Morocco has magical and exciting destinations where two worlds meet to attract the active and restful alike.

Expect the unexpected. Meet us in Morocco.



Where two worlds meet.



Moroccan National Tourist Office

For more information call your travel agent or the Moroccan National Tourist Office (416) 593-2700.

A government in waiting

Last month Brian Mulroney and his family moved into Stormont, the Opposition leader's official residence in Ottawa. During the three months since his election to Parliament as the member for Central Nova, Mulroney and his family had been living at Kingsmere, the former summer home of Maclean's King desk in Quebec's Gaspésie Hills, while northern renovated Stormont shortly before Mulroney's move to the

against the tradition of the Conservative party?

Mulroney: We may be going against the tradition of the Conservative party, but the results prove that it is the proper course to follow. One of the great tests that this party had to meet in a brief period of time was the Macleod (Jullapack) question. It is a matter of considerable pride to all of the members of the national party that, on that occasion,



Mulroney: "Generosity must always be a hallmark of political life."

city. Mulroney's Senior Contributing Editor Peter C. Newman interviewed him over breakfast at Kingsmere.

Mulroney: Have you had much feedback from some of your supporters who were left out when you formed your shadow cabinet?

Mulroney: I guess if there has been any disappointment, it has been in that regard. But most, if not all, of the people who supported me realize that generosity cannot be achieved in the abstract—it requires living, breathing people, many of whom represented other candidates and who, in themselves, are excellent people. And it is over, the only thing that you owe as a leadership convention is to do as David Johnson, the former Quebec premier, advised: "You start your journey to power." Once the page is turned, it is turned, and you should not go back to it.

Mulroney: Does courtesy win or go

tive and difficult times, the party stood unscathed with the leader.

Mulroney: How will you achieve unity when it comes to cabinet making?

Mulroney: The only way to conduct the affairs of the country is to go on the basis of compromise, recognizing that there are regional considerations. You cannot exclude an entire region or a part of a region from the decision-making process. That is what the Liberals have done with Western Canada, and that is why the alienation is so profound. Generosity must always be a hallmark of political life. We have lost a sense of tolerance as a result of the bitterness in the ideological confrontations Ottawa has induced for political reasons over the past 15 years. We have also lost a sense of civility which used to guide Canadian actions and need to be a source of pride for all of us. And, while some people might think that it is plausible to be viewed as a bunch of street fighters, they are going to feel that,

when the day is over, street fighters leave little behind them except fighting.

Mulroney: Are you going to see Robert Stanfield?

Mulroney: I certainly hope to. He has got the stamp of a politician on the Conservative party, and try as we might, we cannot erase it.

Mulroney: The pressure from candidates from across the country for Tory nominations must be enormous.

Mulroney: One recent Sunday, we had our first media conference in Beauport, Que. In 1980 we got 1.6 per cent of the vote (800 ballots) in the riding. At the nomination meeting there were 3,100 delegates to select the Conservative candidate, and another 600 were trying to get in. So there is good enthusiasm across the country.

Mulroney: Are you establishing any links with other countries, with other governments, as part of your preparations for the next general election?

Mulroney: I met with Margaret Thatcher when she was here in September and I have had good, productive meetings with the U.S. ambassador, with the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state and with the French ambassador. I have met with the high commissioner for the United Kingdom and with the Korean ambassador. I have people in touch with the Chinese, and so on. And I hope to be doing a little travel, but not in my grand style.

Mulroney: Are you going to carry your own luggage?

Mulroney: Well, it will be more of an in-and-out kind of thing. It will not be an extended tour. It will be to Washington or to London, that kind of thing. **Mulroney:** After do you keep yourself occupied on sudden visits such as the invasion of Grenada?

Mulroney: I call the whole exercise together to make sure that I know the situation before we take positions. It is reminiscent of a more collegial style of running the party that running an Opposition party is different. It requires that some bit of effort so that people feel that they are included in the decision-making process.

Mulroney: Should the United States have considered Canada about the invasion of Grenada?

Mulroney: My question to the Prime Minister was very specific: "Were you at any time, prior to the action taken in Grenada, asked for your advice by either our U.S. friends, neighbors and allies or by our own leadership?" The answer was a reluctant "No." It took some time to get this out of him. Now, that has to tell you something. On the one hand, we are placing \$500 million worth of aid to those Caribbean countries. We are supposed to be the most influential member of the Com-

John Labatt Had A Dream. And We Poured Our Heart And Soul Into It.

When the flourishing Ontario community of London was first settled—only in 1883, a British colony writer "he is as desirable an island place of residence as any in Canada."

Eight years previously, the London Brewery had been purchased by John K. Labatt, an Irish immigrant who had originally settled in the district as a brewer. He had wanted nothing more than to brew beer for the brewery, and subsequently moved to avoid his father—and that of his family—in the brewing business.



A MAN WHO'S TORE FOR PERFECTION

He decided that if this tiny Canadian town was to be taken into the first class, it was to be taken into the first class. And that proved a wise choice.

Young John Labatt dreamed of producing the finest beer in the land. He succeeded so well that the reputation of his beer spread far beyond the shores of today's modern country. It was in fact at that time, by using during a distinctive new beer made for the time.

Known, quite simply as John Labatt Classic, it is, quite simply, one of the finest beers brewed in Canada. And it's made by a brewery that's proudly Canadian owned.

HOW CANADIAN BEER GAINED INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

With the advent of the CTV, John Labatt worked steadily to



distribute his beer to develop, pay, across the country. After gaining popularity at the Canada Exposition in Ottawa in 1876, he went on to win a gold medal in Philadelphia that same year at the International Centennial Exhibition. Further international fame followed in Australia, Paris, London, and other major cities in the United States.

Soon the words of John Labatt's dark, bottled beer were lined with a dazzling array of medals and other awards. But they didn't stop his unending quest for perfection. Because, in every way John Labatt was a man without compromise.

THE FINEST INGREDIENTS BREWED IN SMALL BATCHES

The same quest for perfection continues to this day. What Canadian wanted to follow the principles laid down by John Labatt, must follow his dream. And today's John Labatt Classic is a beer of distinct quality. It's the only beer brewed in Canada that's brewed in small batches. And it's made by a brewery that's proudly Canadian owned.

With the advent of the CTV, John Labatt worked steadily to

whole grain barley. That's the same kind of stuff we use today in John Labatt Classic.



In John Labatt's day, beer was brewed slowly, in modest quantities, until it was ready. And it took John Labatt Classic to brew it.

IT RIDES IN AN OPEN CARRIAGE

In John Labatt Classic, as displayed in public, it is an open carriage. Cases of 12 and 24 are also available, and you'll find this beer at "Brewery" 200 St. James Street West, Toronto, and at the finest liquor stores in the country.

Look for the distinguished grain bottle with the gold label bearing the image of John Labatt himself. A man of his time. A man without compromise. A man whose dream has been fulfilled. And if you think you can drink a glass of John Labatt Classic, you're right.



Brewed Without Compromise.

LET THERE BE LIGHT

This Christmas, give a truly matchless gift. Beautiful lights from Battat. For those who appreciate excellence.

BATTAT®
Unmistakably different



Available at fine stores across Canada.
Toronto, 6440 Denison Road, Westside, Unit 104

AIWA's new ultra-light headtop stereo receiver. No cord, no sidepack.

AIWA HR-502
\$110
or less

What a delight for walkers and joggers, movers and shakers! AIWA's HR-502 AM/FM stereo radio built into the headset is a marvel of miniaturization. The ultra-light headset incorporates a sensitive AM/FM stereo tuner, capable of concert-hall sound you simply must hear to believe. There are no wires for a separate cassette deck or tiny AIWA HR-502 weighs 120g (4 1/2 oz.), operates on two pen-light batteries. Headband folds to fit pocket or purse. Problems? If you give only one, you'll have to take it from your family. See and hear it today at your AIWA dealer.

AIWA®

Headset Manufacturer
Saito (Canada) Ltd. Montreal, Quebec

wealth in the hemisphere, and the United States is supposed to be our closest friend and ally. Yet that kind of optimism is contemplated without seeking advice from someone who is supposed to be the wisest statesman of the Western world.

Mackenzie: Surely one of the reasons we are not taken seriously is that we have no effective defence forces to speak of. **Mulroney:** I have made the case for many years that the only manner in which you can speak with credibility is by enhancing your conventional forces—to be regarded as a full-fledged, first-class partner of NATO and SOGAD. That will get you to the table. That will ensure the kind of influence and trust that is required when your recommendations are clear and have been for many years. That gives you an entrée into the kind of dialogue that is so essential. Then you can make the case much more strongly about our abhorrence of nuclear weapons.

Mackenzie: Would you give national defence a high priority?

Mulroney: Clearly I would. If you speak to any foreign minister of any NATO country, when he will tell you privately, you emerge as I am troubled by the fact that this country, this government, refuses to give our U.S. and NATO allies the benefit of the doubt. In a moment of difficulty or crisis, this government quickly removes the doubt against the Americans, and that is unfair and unworthy.

Mackenzie: How about our armed forces—one of the things keeping morale so low in unification. Would you change that?

Mulroney: The sentiment in the Conservative party is to provide our forces with the following: topflight equipment, topflight training, topflight pay and the pride that comes from distinctive uniforms and traditions. It is a package. God bless the brave members for heading up as our sons and daughters.

Mackenzie: Would you expect meeting against John Turner if he succeeded Pierre Trudeau as Liberal leader?

Mulroney: The Prime Minister has clearly indicated that he considers himself to be the best of this lot, and, as I look across the aisle and see what he has there, I cannot disagree with that assessment. He is a cut above the rest of them. Having said that, I learned a long time ago that few things are less predictable than leadership conventions, and it would be a perilous exercise for anyone to try to predict the outcome of the Liberal leadership convention.

Mackenzie: In the next election campaign, would you try to double your support by having this campaign on her own?

Mulroney: The trouble is she would have more impact than me. ☐

CHOICE

Among life's better things, wines of quality, prestige and value from a comprehensive collection imported by Norman Gilchrist.



* Fine rich & Burgundy flavored by warmest. Excellent balance and pleasant bouquet make a wine with which meat and seafood is so aptly served.



* Most famous white wine of France. Chateau region distinguished by crisp diamond and elegant bouquet. Excellent complement to seafood, bird and white meat dishes.



* Outstanding white dry wine. You do talk. Outstanding quality represented by a wine. Serve chilled with food or on its own.



* The best among French white wine. Best Pinot Noir only has become the country's largest selling sparkling dry wine.



* Soft, golden-bodied red wine grows on a soft, gravelly soil. Only a Little Grato. Aged in oak casks and bottled before long-term use. Served with red meat and poultry.



* Delightful dry white wine. A fine wine from the Loire Valley of France. Served with seafood, with poultry and a cold wine.



* Soft, rich and warm from Burgundy vineyard. This wine may be served on its own and with cold dishes. Best served slightly chilled.



* Each elegant bottle open white wine is a German White Wine. Chilled and served with almost any food.



* Crisp, well balanced dry white wine of 100% Pinot de grapes. From Spain's famous Penedès. From Torres. Served chilled.



NORMAN GILCHRIST LIMITED
Distributors, Wholesalers and Retailers

SAVE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE



400 FLIGHTS DAILY. EVERY WEEK THE FINANCIAL POST

CLAUDE TAYLOR, PRESIDENT AND CEO, AIR CANADA

The Financial Post

The 'Debategate' scandal

The allegations that candidate Ronald Reagan's campaign worked "polined" President Jimmy Carter's briefing papers for the leaders' historic 1980 television debate have largely faded from the front pages of newspapers. Last summer's hottest story, Debategate, seemed a scandal of unknown proportions, but unlike the early days of Watergate that would crisis have delayed both the congressional and FBI investigations into the affair. As a result, most Americans probably regard Debategate as a story that never delivered the implicit promise of new revelations at high levels.

Still, that attitude may soon change. The FBI is shortly scheduled to report the results of its four-month investigation as the debate drama. At the same time, a House subcommittee on human resources, chaired by Michigan Democratic Congressman Donald Albosta, is finishing its own extensive investigation and it has scheduled public hearings for the end of January. The House panel is focusing on whether there was an illegal and unauthorized transfer of

the president's briefing book and other documents from the Carter administration to the Reagan campaign, and if the Ethics in Government Act requires straightening or a result. The justice department is looking for criminal wrongdoing—a conspiracy to perjure Carter's secret papers.

In September, Albosta suggested that evidence indicated the Reagan campaign had made "an organized" effort to obtain material from the Carter White House. The documents appeared to come from more than one source, including the National Security Council. For his part, Reagan, who told FBI interviewers that he never saw Carter's briefing papers, has instructed his aides to co-operate with both investigations.

Two key Reagan advisers, whose stories conflict, stand at the centre of the dispute. On one hand, White House Chief of Staff James Baker has admitted reviewing some Carter documents and says that they came to him from William Casey, now CIA director but then Reagan's campaign chairman. On the other, Casey insists that he

never had any such documents and never passed them to Baker.

Albosta will likely summon Casey, Baker and budget director David Stockman to testify. Stockman's debate-day confession to a Rotarian luncheon in Michigan, that someone had "leaked" Carter's briefing papers, was dismissed by the media. A number of former Carter administration officials may also testify. Ultimately, the House subcommittee might send the testimony—with the contradictions given under oath—to the FBI, which may resort to polygraph tests to determine the truth. Because of the contradictions, access close to the investigation insist that Debategate is not a deal issue.

If the scandal does succeed in recapturing public attention, it could have a dramatic effect on Reagan's anticipated campaign for re-election. The Baker-Casey split goes to the heart of a continuing administration feud between political moderates such as Baker, who belong to the centre of the Republican party, and ideologues such as Casey, who are affiliated with the conservative wing. If the Debategate investigation ever separates the two from the truth tellers, the rift in Republican ranks could widen beyond even Ronald Reagan's ability to mend the breach.

—MICHAEL POSNER in Washington

"If it's a 75 million dollar aircraft for a living, and I hate surprises, that's why my TV's a Granada."

One of the little joys in life is leaving the cockpit, or the office or the plant after a pressure cooker day, and coming home to some good TV.

But TV isn't so relaxing when it's not working properly.

If you hate surprises like that, it makes good sense to rent your TV from Granada TV Rental.

Granada TVs are always there when you want them. If they break down, Granada fixes them on the spot. And the repairs, and the service loaner we leave if your set needs shop work, cost you nothing extra.

Aside from service, Granada offers something else that's hard to have: choice. Choice of models, choice of

sizes, and the flexibility to change your TV when you want to.

Granada is low cost, it's worry free, it's no surprises.

Just the way you like it.

GRANADA TV RENTAL
RENTAL AVAILABLE COLOR TV FOR NOW OR FOREVER

Irish Mist goes before

After all, taste is everything.

Irish Mist
Scotch Whisky

Publishers' Choice



THE GAME

A Refreshing and Thought-provoking Look at a Life in Hockey

Ken to join
The most inside account of a sport ever written! So rare that there is actually nothing to compare it with! A fitting crown to all research to Dryden's contribution to the game. — *Sport*
The Globe & Mail
\$19.95 cloth. Macmillan of Canada

STORM SIGNALS

When Words Are the Signal

1982-1983
Charles Michie
In his fourth volume of private journals, the former Canadian ambassador to Washington and High Commissioner to London tells this lively account of the events and people that formed his ever-changing life.
\$17.95 cloth. Macmillan of Canada

KALEVALA'S VISION OF CANADA

William Kennedy and Jean Munroe
A historical journal of Canada is presented in this beautifully illustrated collection of 100 black and white paintings highlighting the artist's own unique interpretation of the events of this week. A wonderful gift book at an exceptionally low price. Fifty full colour illustrations.
\$19.95 cloth. Macmillan of Canada

TWENTY YEARS OF PHOTOCOURALISM

Boris Spremo
A memorable depiction of one of the world's most outstanding photographers. Seeing the best in his career through the pages of Life, Look, News, Mirror, Sports Illustrated, Maclean's, Time and the Toronto Star with more than 250 magnificent black and white photographs.
\$19.95 Macmillan & Stewart

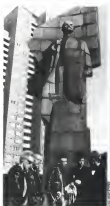
Available at better book stores everywhere.

DATELINE: EAST GERMANY

Luther Year opportunism

Politically, Martin Luther Year—the 500th anniversary of the birth of the 16th-century theological reformer—may not have come at a better time for East German President Erich Honecker. During the 1970s, the Volkskammer—the East German legislature—relaxed restrictions on consumerism, artistic freedom and organized religion in the interests of building a grassroots consensus for its Communist policies. But the government's attempts to appear more tolerant backfired as major shortages of goods angered would-be consumers and Protestant church pastors actively promoted Western peace initiatives and protested Soviet offensives. Now, Western tourists flocking to Luther's home town of Eisleben, in Saxony, and other swamped Lutheran landmarks have eased some economic complaints by pumping much-needed foreign currency into the East German economy. And Honecker, 71, who leads the governing Socialist Unity Party, hopes that by emphasizing to promote Luther as a Socialist theologian after the official 1988 anniversary, his country's church leaders will give greater support to the government. Declared Hermann Kuba, the East German undersecretary of state for church affairs: "The churches must encourage Christians to work for socialism."

In Carl Luther's religious reforms in a Marxist light, the government has re-emphasized its commitment to socialism. The 37 million citizens of the German Democratic Republic (DDR), long taught to view Luther as the "savior of the people" because of his opposition to the 1525 peasant revolution, must accept him as the father of the Reformation, now called the "bourgeois revolution." According to Kuba, that interpretation strays only slightly from the party's original line. Last month the state issued new history texts to high school and university students that portrayed Luther as a major figure in East German history. The government has sponsored a feature film, a television series and more than 100 new books on Luther. It has also spent more than \$100 million restoring sites of the theologian in public squares and repairing such historical sites as East Berlin's Deutscher Dom and Haguenau



Luther and East Germans: part and propaganda

colleagues which had remained in ruins since the Second World War.

Essentially, the government's investment in historical heritage is already paying off. In the past year tourists travel to East Germany increased by about 30 per cent. The influx of foreign currency has given more East Germans access to Intershops—the government stores that accept only foreign currency for such coveted Western goods as Levi's jeans, which sell for about \$40, and Johnnie Walker Black Label Scotch, \$40 for a 20-oz bottle. Usually, only party officials, high-ranking civil servants and privileged workers have the necessary foreign currency to shop at these stores. That added perk bolsters Honecker's long-standing policy to try to satisfy East Germans' rising material demands as compensation for a lack of political freedom.

Still, East Germans remain cynical. They doubt that Luther Year reverses will significantly alleviate chronic shortages of such key necessities as



When a good day's behind you,
look forward to Teacher's.

TEACHER'S
Silk on the rocks.

Sensational Gift Ideas



COVILLE, by David Russell
A high analysis of the life and work of Coville. Lavishly illustrated. **\$24.95**



FOLIOCONOMY from Whitman. Golden Ltd. In both screen and print form. play the Game of Cards. **\$24.95**



MICROWAVE COOKBOOK. The Complete Guide by F.H. Jester. Includes over 700 tested recipes for versatile and single power units. **\$12.95**



ELIZABETH II: A Biography by Elizabeth Langford. This beautiful display includes photographs concerning the Queen's personal life and her reign. **\$24.95**

Canada's Best Seller
CLASSIC BOOKSHOPS

ment and butter. Indeed, East Berliners frequently retitle the popular restaurant joke "You can have anything on the menu as long as it is pork." Involvement in the construction industry continues to confine many East Germans to substandard homes. A 30-year-old employee at the Reichsbahn Travel Agency, the state travel bureau, for one, shared her name as an example of the waiting list six years before her recent move to a new, 80-square-metre (858 ft.) one-bedroom apartment in East Berlin. During the long waiting period, she had to share a shabby suburban power apartment with several people. New cars

of East German youths, often in collaboration with West German peace organizations, participate in frequent peace forums organized by church servants. And Christmas parades also provide the sole performance outlet for such East German punk bands as Exodus and Changing All Values.

Prominent religious leaders continue to insist that the church is not opposed to socialism. But Rev. Norbert Thiesse, executive secretary of theology at the Lutheran Council in Canada in Winnipeg, said that East German Protestant leaders have been wary of a visible engagement with the state during



Peace march: breaking economic and political life with a dose of revolution

are as scarce as apartments. Car buyers must still wait six years for the vehicle they ordered—usually a tiny, 7,000-mark (\$2,591), four-door Trabant or a larger and slightly more comfortable 17,000-mark (\$2,700) Wartburg—to roll off the production line.

On its own, the resurrection of Luther as a national hero is not likely to ease the Protestant church leaders to compromise their commitment to the peace movement. Ever since 1978, when Honecker lifted controls on the church and its eight million adherents—for the first time in 36 years allowing freedom of worship and permission to build new churches—the Protestant church has departed from state structures that it found incompatible with the Christian faith. According to Inge Kausch, deputy spokesman for the East German Protestant church, the "high misanthropy of the educational system that obliges over 14-year-olds to take part in military exercises" is a large part responsible for the East Germans' widespread support for the peace movement. Indeed, thousands

Luther Year. Added Thiesse: "The church has been aware of the propaganda possibilities of being linked with the government, so it has attempted not to merge its position toward the peace movement." For their part, East German authorities have proven equally stern toward pacifist demonstrations during Luther Year. Earlier this year police jelled nine church youth workers in Cottbus for taking part in a socialist peace demonstration.

Still, the East German government has proclaimed Luther Year such a rewarding success that it has decided to extend the celebration of the anniversary into 1984, an inconsistency that authorities are overlooking. Said Honecker: "The year 1983 has shown once more the correctness of relations with our Christian fellow citizens who are getting to work each week day by day into constructing a Socialist society." Despite Honecker's apparent efforts, however, 80th-anniversary followers may yet find themselves as estranged as Luther was in his time.

—BOBEN GATLIER in East Berlin

Learning starts here



16K Standard BASIC
249⁰⁰
349
save \$100
25-3026

Radio Shack's versatile TRS-80® Colour Computer 2 is a vital learning tool the whole family can use. Hook it up to your TV, load a program and you're set. Prepare a household budget. Teach your children reading, writing and arithmetic with Disney® and Sesame Street® characters, or play action-packed video games. Learn how to program with our 308-page manual.

Enhance your computer by adding disk drives, a printer, modem and other quality accessories.

Choose the Standard BASIC model or the Extended BASIC computer to create spectacular high-resolution graphics with simple one-line commands.
Extended BASIC: 25-3027 Reg. 409.00... Sale 359.00

Extended BASIC Computer: With Disney software and instruction manuals. Copyright © 1982 Disney Productions. All rights reserved. Disney characters and trademarks are trademarks of Disney. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

**Colour Computer 2,
the best supported
computer you can buy**

Add market-leading Program Pack™ video games like Double Duck (25-3028), Image-Shop (25-3029), Soccer (25-3030) and Canyon Climber (25-3031) to your Colour Computer for hours of fun. Phone from \$29.95. Expand your system by adding a pair of active joysticks (25-3032, \$29.95) and a cassette recorder (25-1205 \$79.95) to hold and save programs.

Radio Shack

Consult the white pages for the Radio Shack Computer Centre, store or dealer nearest you.

Model shown is TRS-80 Colour Computer. Radio Shack Computer Centre, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

COMPUTERS FOR HOME AND SCHOOL

I'm interested. Send me more TRS-80 information today.

NAME _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

PORT HURON, ONT.

MAIL 13-123

Great Gift Ideas



YOU CAN'T PRINT THAT.
Stephen Wenzelstein. Charles Lynch's
scandalous remarks about the great
type of our era. \$16.95



**THE GAME: A History of the Craft from
Pewee to the Arctic.** by Kenneth G.
Roberts and Philip Shackleton
Other illustrations. \$39.95



**THE PRESIDENTS AND THE PRIME
MINISTERS.** Washington and Ottawa face
a past. The Myth of Elitist Rule
1867-1982 by Lawrence Martin.
Paper. \$4.95



OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY
The World, the Government and Ours
by Robert Fisk. \$24.95

Canada's Best Seller
**CLASSIC
BOOKSHOPS**

Q&A: PAUL MARTIN

Politics with principle

At 40, Paul Martin, long one of the workhorses of the Liberal party and the national political arena, has published the first volume of a projected two-volume autobiography, A Very Public Life (Maclean's, Nov. 22). He relates his story—that of a poor, lower-middle-class French Canadian from Pembroke, Ont., who, after studying at the University of Toronto, Harvard and Cambridge, moved to Windsor, Ont. There, the voters of Essex East elected him to Parliament, where he spent most of the next 40 years. During that time Martin

occupied an array of positions, including minister of national health and welfare and minister of external affairs in the King, St. Laurent, Pearson and Trudeau governments. Trudeau appointed him to the Senate in 1984. After six years there, he left in 1990 to become Canada's high commissioner in London, a post he held until four years ago, although he is now retired from politics, he still works and travels widely from his base in Windsor a large, memento-filled mansion recently built for one of the city's prominent developers. Maclean's correspondent Doug Fotheringham spoke with him there.

Maclean's: Do you think we will now see reforms in the Senate?

Martin: There is much talk of Senate reform now, but there has always been talk of Senate reform. When I was a young lad, I once declared that the Senate was made up of men as old and inconsequential that children no longer had any effect on them. When I was in the Senate, I often said that I was the Senate, and I tried to bring about some changes. Prime Trudeau was all for that, unbeknownst to me, he and some others had been working on proposals for reform. It did not happen, largely because at that time we could not reform the Senate without passing an act of Parliament. You could not pass an act of Parliament without the Senate's consent.

Maclean's: But the prospects for reform are better now, are they not?

Martin: Yes. With the arrangement with the provinces for amending the Constitution, the Senate cannot stand unwilling to follow recommendations of the majority of the provinces and the government of Canada, not without making a laughingstock of itself. If there were a proposal to change the method of appointment or to limit the authority of the Senate or to give it only a suspensive veto instead of an absolute veto, and if such were the wish of the majority of the provinces and the government of Canada, then the Senate would



Martin, taking daily senators by the scruff of the neck

have to do it. If, legally, it could mean, then you would have to take the senators by the scruff of the neck.

Maclean's: What kind of changes did you try to effect?

Martin: When I was in the Senate, I suggested that all provincial premiers no longer in office be appointed to the Senate. We appointed four different senators who had been premiers—Liberal Henry Hicks and Louis Robitaille, Conservative George Smith and Gerald Manning. When it came to particular former premiers, I had some difficulty with some of my colleagues. For

instance, I wanted to appoint John Diefenbaker to the Senate. Trudeau was all for it, so he had been with the others. But I could not get agreement on Roberts from some of the others in the cabinet. It was felt that Roberts might want to use the Senate as a stepping-stone to the national leadership of the Conservative party. Then I argued the Senate to agree to a suspensive veto instead of absolute power to hold up legislation from the House, let us do what they do in England—he should be able to hold it up for only 60 or 90 days. I suggested that we anticipate that, when the Constitution was amended in Canada, we were simply not going to be able to hold up legislation, including Senate reform.

Maclean's: Do you envision a Senate supported by the provinces?

Martin: Not exclusively. I wanted to make the Senate a forum that represented the various occupational groups, the educators, the trade unions, the national farm organizations, the provincial legislators, provincial cabinet ministers, perhaps the church. I wanted the Senate to be a mirror of Canada and then to develop a tradition of appointing the best possible people. I am sure that every prime minister, when he takes over, says, "Well, I am going to appoint the best I can get." But the pressures as a prime minister from his own party and elsewhere are so great that he gives in. I must say that Trudeau was pretty good in this regard. I wanted, for instance, to appoint somebody from the CPC. That party is in favour of Senate abolition. It never struck me as wise to persecute them, and I ask about to try to get representation. I wanted to see Frank Scott, the former national chairman of the CPC, appointed to the Senate. He said no. I would have liked to see [former NDP leader] David Lewis in the Senate, but he would not go. Not that we ever offered it, so far as I know. Certainly not in my time.

Maclean's: Have you ever had difficulty keeping your private and public selves in balance?

Martin: No difficulty, although there was the realization early on that it would be hard for a French Canadian and a Catholic from that part of the province to get anywhere.

Maclean's: Has politics ever put your faith to the test?

Martin: I was asked by Prime Minister Mulroney to become minister of justice. I did some trouble with his sexual and things like that. I had certain reservations. There were problems that were in my mind, and I hadn't resolved them. But I do not want to exaggerate it. As a young lawyer, I had difficulty acting in divorce cases, too. But in our society, a man's private beliefs are observed privately. The wishes of the majority had to be gone along with. ☐

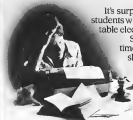


The French call
their finest brandy
Cognac.

The Greeks
call theirs
METAXA

For your free copy of our unique booklet, write to:
Schmiedel Canada Inc., 555 Steeles Avenue E. Waukegan, Ontario M9A 1G1
Metaxa is a registered trademark of Metaxa S.p.A. Italy.

A DIFFERENT SCHOOL OF THOUGHT



It's surprising, but there are still some students who aren't using Smith-Corona portable electronic typewriters.

Students who are using valuable time developing typing skills, when they should be developing their minds.

And that's why Smith-Corona developed the leading line of personal electronic typewriters. From a school of thought that puts efficiency, accuracy and speed ahead of all else.

Smith-Corona

portable typewriters all feature low cost, snap-in print wheels to eliminate carriage movement. And to allow a change of typestyles in a matter of seconds.



One touch memory correction

One-touch memory correction for error-free papers.

Auto carrier

return for non-

stop typing and neat margins.

Drop-in ribbon cassettes.

Switch-selectable type spacings

And a memory speed cushion that allows high speed typing without overstrikes or omissions.



Memory Correct III Messenger is compatible with most popular home computers

Ultrasonic, Memory Correct II, and Memory Correct III Messenger.

A different school of typing technology from Smith-Corona.

The first name in Student Aid.



Memory Correct II

SCM SMITH-CORONA

2500 KENNEDY RD. MISSISSAUGA, ONT. L4V 1A1
DONALD CHAMBERLAIN INC. 416-674-6100

FOLLOW-UP

Scientology's legal woes

Last March 3 at 2:30 p.m., three chartered buses disgorged more than 100 Ontario Provincial Police officers, equipped with a battering ram, sledgehammers and fire extinguishers, in front of the Toronto offices of the Church of Scientology. For the next 34 hours, the police swarmed over the downtown office, the church's Canadian headquarters, and removed 250,000 documents. It was one of the largest police raids in Canadian history and the largest seizure. The raid was carried out under what authorities believe to be the largest (more than 1,000 pages) search warrant in the country's legal history. But since then, no single charge has been laid. And the Scientologists, for their part, are now in legal action to quash the warrant and to elude damages. According to church spokesman Earl Smith, the Scientologists are seeking damages of \$1 "on principle, and not for advantage."

The Scientologists—a 30-year-old, 120,000-member worldwide religious group that claims to free its adherents from painful traumas through intensive confession-and-type interviews—appear to have a clear advantage in the legal battle. And civil liberties in Canada may be enhanced as a result of the case. Four days after the raid, on March 12, the church won the first round, when Mr. Justice Allan Linden of the Supreme Court of Ontario ruled that targets of the raid had the right to see the search warrant used against them (the office of Roy McEwen, Ontario's attorney general, had instructed the Crown law office that issued the warrant not to release it).

The church won a second victory when Linden acknowledged that, under the new Charter of Rights and Freedoms, many of the files seized contained confidential "priest penitent" material. As a result, the OPP returned 50 boxes to the Scientologists and temporarily sealed the remaining 134 that contained personal interview material. According to Clayton Ruby, one of the four Toronto lawyers representing the Scientologists, those two precedents are significant civil liberties judgments. Said Ruby: "So far, this experience has been expensive for the Scientologists but wonderful for the Canadian public."

Still, Ontario's large-scale police raids concern civil libertarians and

BEFORE, DURING OR AFTER BOLIVAR.



An exquisite, rich, dark coffee liqueur

When you need a little guidance or help, think of us as friends of the family.



Sponsored by the Ontario Association of Family Service Agencies on behalf of your local Family Service Agency

STREMY NAPOLEON BRANDY



V. S. O. P.
Very Special Old Brandy. St. Hermy. Distilled by smooth taste and generous bouquet. Prepared for you by our master blenders of the finest French brandies.

O THE VICTOR, THE FOOL

members of religious minority groups. The catalogue includes a raid on the Toronto office of *The Body Politic* newspaper in 1971, simultaneous raids on four Toronto mayors' residences in 1981, a 1978 raid on a Kitchener, Ont., "bikers' club," and a 1978 drug raid on Fort Erie's Lansdowne Hotel. According to Harold Levy, the editor of *The Criminal Lawyer's Association Newsletter*, the police efforts have resulted in few convictions. Said Levy: "It always thought that punishment was up to the courts, not the police, in fact. But these magicians, where the use of force is out of all proportion with the facts, can only be interpreted as the infliction of punishment without trial."

For its part, the *Order* seems to dismiss its conflicting Scientology investigation or the likelihood of laying charges. But the search warrant alleged tax fraud against the federal and provincial governments and consumer fraud. The police believe that the sources that Scientologists offer the police could involve "misrepresentation" and false claims. But the search warrant does not name Canadian victims of fraud, and no complaints have come forward since the raid.

Last month Ontario's investigators into the church's affairs suffered another setback: The Australian High Court in Melbourne ruled that Scientology was a religion—introducing the possibility that Ontario's investigators into allegations of consumer fraud is at an attempt to litigate the validity of a religion. Argued Michael Coff, another of the Scientologists' lawyers: "What would the *Order* do with transsexuals?" Is it afraid to say the water and wine became the body and blood of Jesus Christ?

The Scientologists have been more fortunate than most past targets of Ontario police raids. While bathhouse raids in the United States suffered public embarrassment, the police action of the Society's agents appears to have increased public consciousness of the church, which has 30,000 members in Canada. Its Toronto branch, with 7,000 members, is now the fastest-growing in Canada. In the end, the real losers may be Ontario taxpayers. The homosexual community's defense lobby, the Right to Privacy Committee, estimates that the Real out of a segregated amounts to at least \$1 million in police and Crown law officers' time. At the same time, the Scientologists can take some solace by estimating the record it is in the courts. The courts have shelled more than 50 per cent of the targets of previous raids—homosexuals. *The Body Politic* staff and Lansdowne Hotel residents of wrongdoing.

—VAL HICK in Toronto

COLUMN

The politics of the right to die

By Fred Brunzinger

Within a week of the television movie *The Day After*, a fire-wake plane on Long Island was involved, and people nearly panicked they thought an atomic bomb had fallen. The blast, of unknown origin, killed two individuals on the premises and, according to some, caused forth a converging meteorological and an explosion of volcanic the blast of which ordinarily are reserved for the Fourth of July. Chaos followed—windows shattered, chimneys collapsed, panic-stricken parents lurled before toward safety. As frenzied searches for survivors, fumes crackled around the compound: "Life came before firefighting," said one official.

We have high regard for the sanctity of human life, at least as it what we say, and so it is no wonder that the blame, rightly, at first ignored the blame and looked for the injured. Not to it surprising that a movie dealing with nuclear holocaust has inspired so much commentary and conversation, so much high anxiety. A little girl in New Hampshire reported that she had not watched the film because it promised to be scary but said her parents sat through the show. "They were crying," she added.

And yet reverence for human life sometimes demands more complicated responses than those demonstrated at disaster scenes or before the TV. Flanking survivors from the rubble in a grim task, but beyond reproach. Weeping for the fate of *Jesse Bokros* can seem entirely okay in the privacy of one's own living room—a gesture that puts at an end with a world crowded with missile silos, carbon poisons and frightened neighbors. What happens when the choices are not so clearly presented, however, nor so easily acted upon, when neither first aid nor mercy will do, when the worst case of human life may seem best served by surrendering to death? What happens, say, if you have a child born with defects as severe as, so utterly incomprehensible, that you are asked to order from the top of parenthood to the far machine of death? What happens when the doctors nod toward the child with the exposed brain or open spine and say, "You decide?"

Parents must authorize life-extending operations as they must opt to spare themselves the trauma and expense to the belief that the child's future—and theirs—would be fruitless in New York.

the parents of a child born two months ago with multiple defects faced just such a predicament. Doctors said their daughter, known only as Baby Jane Doe, within two years without surgery, 20 years if operations were performed. Jane has spine bifida—that is, a portion of her spine is not closed. Her brain is abnormally small. The doctors from hydrocephalus, a condition that leads to periodic convulsions and cerebral damage. But a factor said there was increased pressure on the child's brain and that her condition had become "more serious than before." Prospects? Experts say no matter what treatment, Jane will be retarded and, likely, bedridden for life.

Jane's parents considered the prospects and withheld consent. "We feel the conservative method of treatment is going to do her as much good as if surgery were to be performed," said the infant's father. "It's not a case of our for a damaged child occupy her entire life."

'What happens when the doctors nod toward the child with the exposed brain or open spine and say, "you decide"?'

not caring. We very much want this baby." For any, Jane's parents are only visit the hospital every day, feed the daughter, change her diapers, try to do for her what any other mother and father might if circumstances permit. They intend to bring their baby home. Then, Jane's parents would like to be left in peace.

They may be asking too much. As in similar cases, the Reagan administration, beholden yet to the anti-abortion lobby, has taken up the battle. The government's stance is hardly surprising to see if they had a discrimination case on their hands and used where medical authorities refused to co-operate. A federal judge upheld the hospital's position, and the police department wants the top of parenthood to the far machine of death. What happens when the doctors nod toward the child with the exposed brain or open spine and say, "You decide?"

Parents must authorize life-extending operations as they must opt to spare themselves the trauma and expense to the belief that the child's future—and theirs—would be fruitless in New York.

parents and they have no business in our lives right now," said the baby's mother. Evidently, these young people do not understand the extent to which adult decisions can determine human life. True, Jane's mother and father may have been fooled by an entire adventure in the Caribbean. You may remember that several of our young men and more than a few Cuban doves that spent for cigarettes and, yet, suddenly explained Central America may be a point of realization, as well. Society-of-life issues are somewhat less compelling than those in the maternity ward. But no matter, the beds are heating on.

Philosophically, the question becomes: Americans stranded. With equal ease, we deploy warheads and justice department lawyers. Including social nations causes as no hostilities, nor does the invasion of privacy. Discussions regarding the right to choose two or 20 years for a damaged child occupy her entire life who might better be safeguarding Americans eager for protection—citizens who are paid too little or who are turned away from decent housing or who run out of food stamps earlier than ever.

This is a dilemma that transcends politics, or ought to. Who but parents can begin to interpret the meaning of a child born with terrible handicaps? Here is a situation in which "feelings" alone are inadequate, despite what many people, including doctors, and asserted therapeutic cure promises have suggested for in these past 20 years. Nor is most reason sufficient either. For every argument, there is a counterargument. Every choice is a choice, every opposing burst of doubt. Everything is right, everything wrong. Morality has deceptive moves.

Travelers familiar with Beirut claim it is a city lost to hope because communism is impossible. Perhaps it can be said that parents of severely damaged children inhabit a Beirut of the spirit, a place where innocence has no armor, where there is no distinction between suffering and survival. The rest of us are strangers, and we ought to exercise caution. We ought to let the parents consult their doctors, reach their decisions, tend to their babies, grapple with their lives. We ought to respect their humanity and their wishes. We ought to leave them in peace.

Fred Brunzinger is a writer with *Newsday* in New York.





Helpful: his Toronto Car Club, pumping gallons or litres, weighing pounds or kilos and the courts rule on Ottawa's powers

CANADA

Detour on the road to metric

By Carol Goar

The debate is muddled with irony and inconsistencies. On one side of the argument over Canada's conversion to metric measurements stands tough-minded federal Conservative and Corporate Affairs Minister Judy Rusk. During the day the 48-year-old politician from Sudbury, Ont., is the country's chief metric cheerleader, but at night she returns to her Ottawa home and a kitchen containing well-used imperial and metric cookbooks. Opposing her in Parliament's most strident metric critic, Bill Dumas, a Progressive Conservative MP from Peterborough, Ont. Dumas now predicts that the Tories will make measuring in metric "mandatory" if they form the next government. But 30 years ago the 50-year-old crusader was a bright young General Motors executive, promoting metric as the wave of the future.

Caught between these two protagonists are 35 million Canadians, many of whom drive their cars in kilometers but weigh themselves in pounds. They buy their hamburger meat in grams, then turn around and order a "quarter pounder" at McDonald's. Now an already confusing and irritating fact of daily life threatens to become even

more perplexing. Last week Canada's metric conversion program suffered its most serious setback in 13 years when Rusk announced the first-ever suspension of the country's march to metric. The unexpected pause came when Rusk announced that Ottawa would stop enforcing metric regulations until the courts decide whether or not the government has the power to decree how

Many Canadians are confused and irritated by the metric system which they cannot—or will not—understand

everythings measure and weigh their goods.

Rusk's decision means that metric measurement is three actions of the economy—gasoline units, home furnishings and individually weighed foods—is no longer satisfactory. Still, after introducing costly conversion programs, many industries are unwilling to switch back to imperial measurements. Both the oil industry and carpet manufacturers said that they will not aban-

don metric. In real and symbolic terms, however, the country's astigmatic transition has now reached its greatest triumph in four years of measuring protests. "I have won the issue thanks to all the little people," declared a jubilant Dumas. He was referring in part to two Toronto service station owners who defied federal metric regulations in October 1982, and sold gasoline by the gallon. Ottawa had charges under the Weights and Measures Act. But last November, Ontario Provincial Court Judge William Ross dismissed the charges. He described the act as "a draconian measure devoid of any natural justice." Then, he added that the poorly drafted federal regulations did not specifically prohibit sales in imperial units.

For her part, Rusk announced that the government is still committed to metrification, and Ottawa has launched an appeal against that ruling. But she admitted that it was a good time to pause and "re-examine how we can best proceed" on an issue that Canadians encounter every time they visit a supermarket, turn on a radio or step on their bathroom scales. The minister also recognized that many people are confused and irritated by a system they cannot—or will not—understand. "It is frustrating like the dog debate," she said.

"There is more than a little confusion tied up in this. It is like learning a new language."

Despite the setback for the government, Rusk said that Ottawa will not shelve metric. "We have a whole generation that has grown up with metric," she declared, referring to the growing use of metric measurements in Canadian schools since the mid-1970s. But Canada has at least two generations that have not grown up metrically. And Rusk herself belongs to one of those older groups. "I am having great difficulty—I have been reading with impatience [until] the 35 years," she told Maclean's. "I have to go around reminding myself that an inch equals 2.5 cm and 20°C is room temperature. I have just asked Santa Claus for metric conversion suits for Christmas."

A generation ago her mother immigrated to Canada from Finland with a ready knowledge of metric measurement. "I listened to incredible complaints about how foolish the imperial system is," she said, adding that her own daughter, Kelly, a physiotherapist, is watching her go through the same process in reverse. "My kids understand metric completely," Rusk said. "But I am suffering."

Metric conversion was once welcomed. The experiment began with good will and high hopes in 1970. At that time, Jean-Luc Piquet, then minister of industry, trade and commerce, declared that the adoption of the metric system was "inevitable and in the national interest." All parties in Parliament, including the Tories, agreed with that op-

timistic statement. It was not until April 1, 1975, that metric conversion started to affect most Canadians. The country switched from the familiar Fahrenheit scale to degrees Celsius to measure temperature. For months—in some cases years—many Canadians were bewildered by the new system, wondering what to wear and where to set their thermostats. But they managed the transition, for the most part, with good-humored resignation. The second adjustment took place in September, 1977, when road signs became metric, putting distances in kilometres instead of miles. Despite some initial grumbling, many Canadians again accepted these changes. The 10-year conversion program had hit its midway point, and federal officials were pleasantly surprised at its smooth progress.

The road astigmatic backlash began in 1979 when service stations started selling gasoline in litres instead of gallons. The government made the switch at the behest of federal-provincial "agreements," in which Alberta and Ontario fought over the price of a barrel of domestic oil. Prices at the pump climbed rapidly and, just as the price of gas was about to break through the psychological barrier of a dollar a gallon, service stations started posting their prices in the smaller litre units. Many consumers felt confused, victimized and angry.

Dumas, a Peterborough car dealer, voiced on the frustration during the 1979 federal election campaign and he called against mandatory metric measurement. The appeal succeeded, and Dumas was easily, ending a 14-year

Liberal reign in the riding. "I went door to door, and metric was the major issue," declared Dumas. "It was not working with a duro and it was a pain in the neck." As well, there were local reasons for attraction over metrification. In 1978 the federal government chose Peterborough—along with Kamloops, B.C. and Sherbrooke, Que., as the best communities for the introduction of metric sales in supermarkets.

Peterborough, a picturesque tourist centre of 62,000 residents, never fully accepted being a metric test case, Dumas said. By the end of 1979 the astigmatic movement had spread across the country. When the Tories unexpectedly found themselves facing a winter election that year, Small Business Minister Ronald Haworth acted swiftly to gain public support by announcing a one-year delay in the metric conversion of food scales. That declaration also acknowledged a shift in public and party sentiment. Only six months earlier Haworth had said, "Metric is here to stay—it is not the government's intention to create problems or unnecessary delays in metric conversion."

The battle lines became even more firmly drawn in the early 1980s. In April, 1982, a Montreal floor-covering company advertised its carpets in yards instead of metres and paid a \$1,700 fine for violating the Weights and Measures Act. At the same time, the government warned grocers that they would be liable for jail terms if they resisted the conversion to metric scales. In response a new astigmatic group, "Measure Canadian," formed in Knoxville, Ont., im-

Peterborough Grace Art Welch (left) with Dumas metric measurement in three sectors of the economy is no longer mandatory





Air Canada 787 that made an emergency landing at Gimli, Man., because of a plastic mix-up; the backlash began in 1979

ing that forced metric conversion contravened the basic liberties protected to Canadians in the country's Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The problem became more than a legal one when an Air Canada 787 passenger jet had to make an emergency landing in Gimli, Man., last summer after a routine maintenance drilling refueling. Faulty conversion of litres to pounds instead of litres to kilograms led to the plane leaving Montreal with only half the fuel needed to reach Edmonton.

But it was the controversy over selling gasoline by gallons that led eventually to the government's metric retreat last week. Several airlines—such as Canadian Flies, about 10 km south-west of Ottawa, owned by Deane and 36 other Conservative MPs, and others in Toronto run by 88-year-old Jack Halpert and Raymond Christensen, 52—offered gasoline by gallons at first, as well as in litres, and drew enthusiastic customers. The operators of the gas stations challenged the government to try to stop them and they threatened to issue the Charter of Rights if charged. After a few warnings the government left the Tories alone, but it charged Halpert and Christensen. That charge eventually led to Ottawa's dramatic courtroom defeat.

Judge William Ross handed down a ruling that Halpert and Chris-

tensen—and the growing antiretro movement—violated equality. The *Weights and Measures Act*, he declared, "is so devoid of any semblance of decency, fairness and natural justice as to be completely obnoxious to the mind of this court." The ruling applied only to the province of Ontario but it cast its shadow across the country, encouraging fresh attacks on the metric system.

In New South Wales south an emboldened Premier John Bluebonnet declared that most Canadians preferred the "real system" of imperial measurement. And he accused Prime Minister Trudeau of attempting to transform Canada into a Socialist state, adding cynicism that most Socialist revolution use the metric system (Australia, France, Germany, Japan and Switzerland also use the metric measurements, but Bluebonnet omitted them from his

list). The premier also announced that his government would post distances on the province's highway signs in miles—"so that people will know exactly where they are." But only a dozen new signs at key entry points into the province will list distances in miles—mainly for the benefit of U.S. tourists. Still, Bluebonnet's action interested other provinces, and in British Columbia Transportation and Highways Minister Alex Fraser will present a similar proposal to extend this month.

When Errol announced her resignation last week, the contention that she was simply applying common sense while she waits for the courts to decide up the legal uncertainty. For their part, Deane and his Conservative colleagues believe that the government will quietly allow the metric conversion program until after the next election. The truth is

that it was late to turn back, even if most Canadians wished to that. For the rest of the year at least, the program is not going to move forward until said Errol. "We have come a long way, and it has been difficult. The campaign for metric is largely over." While the courts set out the latest snag in the program, the winter phase is contemplate exactly how to take the country down the last few difficult kilometers of the conversion road.

With Mary Goodwin in Ottawa.

New Highway sign near Plymouth, N.S. like leaving a new language



A judgment on the cruise

For the antiretro missile movement it was a time to heal its wounds, regroup and fight again. In a unanimous decision, based on separate judgments, five judges of the Federal Court of Appeal ruled last week that Ottawa's decision to allow the U.S. Air Force to start cruise missile tests in Canada next spring does not violate the federal Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The ruling was a severe and disappointing setback for Operation Dismantle, which leads the coalition of 88 peace, union and women's groups fighting the tests. Now the organization will pursue its last remaining legal avenue. It will seek to have the Supreme Court of Canada hear its case—and hope that it will overturn the Federal Court of Appeal's ruling. "We are disappointed," admitted Angus Stark, president of Operation Dismantle. "But the light is not over until it is over—and we have come to the conclusion that we have a shot at reversing the decision."

But to gain that reversal the coalition will have to overturn five closely argued appeal court rulings. In its arguments before the Federal Court of Appeal, coalition lawyer Lawrence Grossman had invoked Section 7 of the Charter, which proclaims that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person and the right not to be deprived of those rights "except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice."

Grossman argued that cruise testing would violate the fundamental principle of "legality itself" because it violated the Charter. But the judges countered that there had been no violation of any fundamental principle. Two judges also put a narrow interpretation on Section 7 by declaring that the Charter could not protect citizens from foreign governments or against the possibility of future dangers. Mr. Justice Gérard Le Dain wrote, "It involves future, considerations and imponderables, many of which are inescapable to a court or of a nature which a court is incapable of evaluating or weighing." Mr. Justice Louis Friesel declared that security of the person means only security against arbitrary arrest and detention. It does

not mean the right "to be protected against any danger and provided with the assurance for well-being." And Mr. Justice Louis Mawson declared, "It is impossible to think that the courts can be called upon to deal with every potential situation."

Despite those strong declarations, the rulings were also a blow to the fed-

Justice William Ryan. Mr. Justice James Buchanan did not concur with the majority, and Mawson added with the federal government.

For his part, Justice Minister Mark MacGugan argued that the judges had supported the federal position in a "bifurcated" way and that the ruling was not a disaster for federal policymakers. MacGugan reassured that the judges' refusal to get involved in purely political issues will protect most decisions. And he was clearly relieved by the narrow interpretation of Section 7. A justice department lawyer said, "Of that we have been given the kind of interpretation requested by the coalition, then practically all decisions could have been challenged." Stark countered, "If anything, the federal government has lost this case. The idea that you can do behind cabinet doors what you want and call it rational defense or security and thereby avoid the Charter is rejected."



Antiretro demonstrators in Ottawa disappointed

Meanwhile, the coalition was distracted by a financial blow. The Federal Court of Appeal ordered the group to pay Ottawa's \$100,000 legal costs. Grossman said that he will also seek to appeal that decision when he goes before the Supreme Court on Dec. 19 to ask for permission to appeal last week's ruling. The coalition has already spent about \$11,800 in its quest through the courts but it has about \$18,000 in reserve. MacGugan has, in turn, hinted that if the Supreme Court allows the appeal he may have his department cover the coalition's legal costs.

Even if the Supreme Court grants the appeal, last week's decisions contained many activities that only political pressure—not the courts—will stop the tests. And it raised the possibility that antiretro groups may resort to civil disobedience. Carolela Allivier, vice-president of the End the Arms Race coalition in Vancouver, declared, "What the court is saying is that it is up to Parliament. So we have to direct our energies in Parliament and the politicians."

Stark added that although he opposes civil disobedience the coalition was going to consider those tactics at its board meeting next month. "Some people will have to still disobey," he said, "as the calm and democratic techniques for influencing policy fail."

—MARY JANTZEN in Ottawa, with Deane Lockie in Vancouver

A rescue net for the fishery

By Michael Clouston

The storms of protest that narrowly accompany Federal bids of private companies were accompanied by their silence. With Ottawa's \$450-million rescue package for the Atlantic fishery slipped into place last week, it met only a muted acceptance. The federal action will raise budget changes in the lives of the 100,000 people whose fishery directly employs a work force larger

Ottawa will spend \$138 million immediately and it has pledged \$70.5 million of the sum to the Newfoundland-based company. The largest private investor, the bank of Nova Scotia, will be Ottawa's main partner. The bank owns 50 per cent of the Newfoundland firm, and when the financing is completed it may own 80 per cent of the Nova Scotia company. Ottawa already owns 60 per cent of the Newfoundland company through an agreement signed on Sept. 30, which also left the provincial government

den operators fear that they may be too small to compete against the new giant firms, which have access to government financing. In the United States the Ottawa plan has led to a federal investigation of possible unfair (government-subsidized) competition with U.S. firms in the area, which could lead Washington to impose countervailing tariffs. Meanwhile, in Ottawa the Opposition Tories supported the bill so that next month's opening of the fishing season would not be delayed, but Conservative fisheries critic Lloyd Cross predicted that privatizing the companies would "become an anti-meeting goal, a mirage."

Only in Newfoundland has Bill C-170 and the corporate restructuring involved at least a warm welcome. In the Maritimes and Quebec the potential opposition posed by such powerful government control at the heart of the industry have raised concerns among provincial governments and some independent operators. They worry that with no specified schedule for privatization, federal ownership may continue indefinitely and compound the difficulties of smaller firms. Even Colan Campbell, the Liberal M.P. who chaired the Commons Fisheries Committee, was disturbed at the lack of protection for smaller operators. "There is no revenue mechanism to which the smaller fish companies can go and sell. Look, this company is killing us," she declared.

"Fish-Can," or "Canfish," as the new company has been informally christened, drew out of the oil poolability in 1981 that a large part of the business would be leased. The fishery was in one of its typical depression, and three of the large companies were applying to governments for financial help. In response, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau appointed businessman Michael Kirby, who had played a leading role in privatizing the construction, to head a task force. The key prescriptions in his 379-page report to submit in November, 1984, was that the fishery should be allowed to run along normal business lines, rather than as an agency social welfare. If fish plants were losing money, they should be closed, he said, instead of continuing Ottawa's practice of maintaining such plants to provide jobs.

But it is not clear whether or not the supercompany will allow Kirby's more businesslike fishery work to survive ownership. Given the difficulties ahead, it was not surprising that Kirby said that compared to sorting out the fishery, bringing home the Constitution was child's play. ☐



Newfoundland Fisheries, a \$450-million hull-out creating two 'supercompanies'

than the Central Canadian automobile industry's. Indeed, few here, except those from the region, seemed to consider that the event was important enough to attend the debate on Bill C-170, which set up the program, last week in the Commons. Still, that bill makes Ottawa—and the taxpayers—the largest partners in two of the world's largest fishing companies and the key players in an industry that garners \$1.6 billion in foreign exchange—behind only wheat and forestry.

The bill, passed on a voice vote in the House of Commons last Tuesday, outlines the federal department of fisheries to spend about \$485 million to finance two new "supercompanies," one based in Newfoundland and one in Nova Scotia, and it empowers the federal government to restructure Nova Scotia's, the largest fishing cooperative in Quebec. As an infusion of cash and conversion of existing debt into equity amounts to about \$350 million. The bill also authorizes \$100 million in loan guarantees.

with 85 per cent ownership. The federal government will likely control slightly less than 50 per cent interest in the Nova Scotia-based company. The two supercompanies will divide up the assets of five old, privately owned companies which dominated the East Coast business, marketing 80 per cent of the region's groundfish (cod, halibut, redfish) catch, and employed 44,000 people in 1982 in their 60 processing plants and on 120 trawlers. With one exception, the companies were virtually bankrupt earlier this year, and the federal rescue is intended to salvage not just an industry, but a way of life on the East Coast.

Fisheries Minister Pierre De Bessé told the Commons last week that the companies would be sold back to private owners "if the government is right, otherwise not as the industry is profitable." But he was unable to allay all fears that the firms would eventually be Government. In Atlantic Canada the recognized fishery has made indepen-



Demonstrations in Edmonton, though far beyond what sparked B.C.'s strikes

Restraint Alberta-style

Feeling the chilly winds of restraint even more than the swirling snow around them, nearly 4,000 demonstrators gathered outside the Alberta legislature last week, in one of the largest demonstrations in the province's history, to protest against a tough provincial restraint program. The Nov. 28 rally in Edmonton drew together civil servants angered by plans to cut 1,800 jobs from the government's \$2,000-million payroll next year and construction workers, who charged that Premier Peter Lougheed's Progressive Conservative administration was attacking basic union rights. Bill 150, the immediate object of their anger, goes far beyond the measures that sparked last summer's rioting in neighboring British Columbia. The new law will allow Alberta's restriction-ranked construction companies to form subsidiaries for the specific purpose of hiring nonunion help.

For his part, Labor Minister Louie Young maintained that the bill would help large firms compete for source contracts with companies paying between 10 per cent and 40 per cent of the wages (\$45 to \$115 an hour on average) earned by unionized tradesmen. That enraged the 45,000-member Alberta and Northwest Territories Building Trades Council, which could be facing oblivion. "We have been assaulted," said council Vice-President Sam Lee after the 79-hour legislative majority (70 of 79 members) passed the bill the day after the rally. Union leaders had expected

significant changes after weeks of negotiations with Young. In retaliation, the council is planning a province-wide series of protests against the bill and is considering the formation of a solidarity movement styled after the coalition of union and nonunion groups in British Columbia. But, unlike British Columbia, where 49 per cent of the work force is organized, Alberta unions have much less muscle (with 17 per cent of private sector and 76 per cent of public sector employees in unions) and are unlikely to mount the kind of counterattacks brought to bear last month.

The new law is part of the Lougheed administration's response to falling revenues and a looming \$600-million deficit in the 1985-1986 budget of \$9.7 billion. Lougheed won a fourth consecutive majority 13 months ago and since then he has increased moderate provisions and taxes, introduced a hospital user fee and frozen budgets for hospitals, universities and school boards.

Despite the demonstration, the government clearly believes that most Albertans support its tougher stance with labor. And Martin Sorensen, for one, a Calgary labor relations specialist, en-

deavors that view. "Albertans do not accept that workers have the right to join a union," he said. "It is partly a lack of knowledge and partly a frontier mentality. We do not come together to solve our problems, we shoot at it."

The 20,000-member Alberta Union of Provincial Employees prepared for such a confrontation last week. This week the union will challenge as Alberta has banning civil service strikes and it has cited an Ontario Supreme Court ruling last month granting some public service workers in that province the right under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. But Lougheed is ready for the legal challenge. He has threatened to make his province the first to use the controversial "anti-workshopping" clause in the Constitution and opt out of the Charter if Alberta's contract rule that banning civil service strikes violates Charter guarantees. "We must ensure that elected legislatures have supremacy over non-elected judges," he declares.

The government clearly indicated that it would intervene in the troubled construction industry, because Alberta's oil and gas boom ended in 1980, slowing the building of large-scale industrial and institutional projects. New nonunion construction jobs (from what was previously—and threatening the stability of Alberta's construction industry because they are winning about 80 per cent of the contracts with their lower wage scales).

Even these dramatic government moves are not likely to be the last changes for the volatile construction industry. "There is what amounts to a move away from union construction," said George Akins, vice-president of the Alberta Construction Labor Relations Council.



will go the way of the dinosaurs, predicted. "We have seen the same movement in the southern United States in the past nine or 10 years. Here it is being done in six or 10 months." —PETER GORRIE in Edmonton.

Ontario's spending sprees

By Linda McQuaig

While revelations of astronomical government spending continued in Ontario last week, the ruling Conservatives got a reprieve from one embarrassing financial controversy. A water affair at the centre of one storm, Deputy Minister of Government Services Alan Gordon, abruptly resigned—spurring further hard questions about his behavior. At the same time, however, Premier William Duff's administration became the target of an official report about waste in government.

Since last summer the government has been under attack for the failure of the ministry of government services to follow regulations in awarding hundreds of thousands of dollars in government contracts. The central figure was Gordon, who authorized the expenditures without following the guidelines—and apparently without the knowledge of his own minister, Douglas Williams. When Williams discovered some of the details of the contracts last summer, he says that he went to Duff to protest, only to be told (instead that he was being dropped from the cabinet. When the provincial auditor reported

last month that some of Gordon's actions had contravened provincial regulations, the government was left in the awkward position of explaining why it had ousted Williams but was taking no action against Gordon, a 37-year civil service veteran and a close friend of key Davis aides.

Gordon's letter of resignation, which

Waste Management paid one consultant \$1,300 a day to recommend salaries and paid \$16,742 for 22 chairs

Davis accepted immediately, seemed likely to defuse one aspect of the spending crisis. But a critical report by the provincial auditor, Douglas Archer, put the government back on the defence in his 276-page review of government accounts for 1988-89. Archer reported some striking examples of government spending: the Ontario Waste Management Corp. paid one consultant \$1,300 a day to recommend salary ranges and it paid an average of \$761 for each of the

22 chairs for its board members. As well, the auditor reported some general disorganizing trends in government spending: the dramatic approval of projects costs over original estimates and the issuance of unsolicited contracts that go to political friends of the government.

The auditor's revelations follow other recent press reports that right-wing Justice Minister Gordon Walker awarded about \$600,000 in private consulting contracts over a four-year period to two close political advisors and friends. That amount included a \$10,207 annual speech-writing fee for Gwyn Williams, who at the same time worked on Walker's recently published book, *A Conservative Canada*. Walker denies there was any impropriety. Even though no tenders were called on the contracts, he said, "We made sure those were competitive figures." Walker also apparently neglected to seek the approval of the management board of cabinet, despite the fact that board approval is required under regulations for contracts of more than \$100,000.

In many ways the controversy surrounding the Williams-Gordon spending dispute was the most challenging for the government. Not only did it put a cabinet minister publicly against his deputy, but it raised the question of whether the government had the will to

enforce its own rules about how public money should be spent.

In yet another report last month, the provincial auditor specifically criticized the way the ministry handed two assignments—a consulting contract with Allen W. Foster and Associates Ltd., a consulting firm, and a deal to develop an another telephone data base called Telepage. Although the Ontario Manual of Administration stipulates that contracts worth more than \$15,000 must be tendered, the \$21,300 Foster contract was not. However, it was paid in installments that amounted to less than \$15,000 in each case. Gordon, who authorized the deal, insists that the method of payment was not an attempt to circumvent the rules. But the auditor says that the deputy should have sought the approval of the management board if he wished to avoid the regulations.

In the *Telepage* case, Gordon proceeded with the \$617,000 project without the approval of the management board. In fact, the ministry had made three recommendations to the management board about the *Telepage* contract. The board had deferred, dwelling on one of the recommendations, and the ministry had withdrawn the other two when it became clear that the management board secretariat concluded that they were inacceptable.

After the auditor's clear disapproval



Gordon contravening regulations

of Gordon's actions, the government came under heavy fire for its refusal to take disciplinary action against the deputy. Instead, Davis went so far as to defend Gordon in the legislature, praising him as a dedicated civil servant working in the best interests of the public. That led opposition critics to question whether the government intended to enforce its own regulations. Liberal MP Sam Conway asked, "What does this thing [the manual] mean? Is it purely ornamental?" Last week, Duff said that he will assign Gordon to another post in recognition of his years of service, describing him as a "honest, honorable man."

For his part, Gordon continued to defend his actions despite his resignation. He told *Maclean's* that he had not set out to dodge the regulations. "Technically speaking, I should have got approval," he said. But he insisted that "even yet are achieving things, you ultimately do not spend time worrying [about regulations]."

Gordon's resignation has spared the government the immediate task of having to take action against top officials who ignore government guidelines. But Davis' strong endorsement of these guidelines suggests that he wants to appear as tough in imposing restraint on his senior officials as he is on the lower ranks of the civil service. ☐

RENOWNED AT REUNIONS

Carving the bird!



Christmas is for sharing!



Ring in the New Year!

Character and quality

Stalling another bloodbath

By Michael Posner

The week in Washington asserted to another spin of the time-worn wheel of diplomacy. Last week, as Lebanon's fragile cease-fire began to collapse, Washington sought, during back-to-back visits by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Lebanese President Amn Gemayel, to forge an agreement on foreign troop withdrawals and a sovereign Lebanon. For its part, Jerusalem—adhering to its May 17 security agreement with Beirut—pledged to pull out the Israeli army when the Syrians leave. But Damascus, citing the May 17 accord as a threat, wants it torn up before it will negotiate withdrawals. The longer the stalemate persists, the greater the risk of a formal partition of Lebanon—with Israel in control of the south, the Syrians in the north and east and dozens of warring factions vying for control of Beirut.

That would be a clear failure of U.S. policy, and last week Washington acted in two fronts to avert such a collapse. For one thing, the Reagan administration reaffirmed its support for the May 17 agreement, which U.S. officials described as "fair and sound." For another, it strengthened its military ties with Damascus by establishing a joint political-military committee. Said President Reagan: "This group will give priority attention to the threat to our mutual interest posed by increased Soviet involvement in the Middle East." That attitude left little room for Gemayel, when Washington told there is "no magical wand" to settle his country's problems. At the same time, administration officials urged the 41-year-old Lebanese leader to try to extend his government's influence beyond Beirut, specifically into the Chouf Mountains, where the Lebanese Army has had little success in establishing its authority



Reagan greets Shamir; Gemayel (below), no magic wand

over the Druze matters during the past three months. In part, Washington's refusal to contemplate changes in the Israeli-Lebanese accord is based on pride of authorship. Secretary of State George Shultz himself mediated the final stages of the pact, and his personal prestige is at stake. Still, the White House also believes that diplomats would likely provoke further Syrian demands—a development that Washington is determined to avoid. As well, the agreement itself is effectively frozen, because the "instruments of implementation" have not yet been completed.

Gemayel's most urgent concern is that the consensus among Leb-

anese government leaders in support of the May 17 agreement is rapidly dissolving under Syrian pressure. As a result, his own pursuit of national reconciliation is increasingly endangered. The present armistice is so tenuous that a formal breakdown of international talks might well spark another outbreak of civil disorder, which he alone cannot contain. A new outbreak of violence, in turn, would expose the U.S., French, British and Italian troops of the multinational force to further casualties. The U.S. Congress's E-draft mandate already poses a political problem for the White House. Fresh memorial wreaths would instantly increase public outrage.

Still, Washington advised Gemayel last week to hold his course. U.S. officials argued that an abrupt renunciation of the May accord would cost Beirut more than it would gain. But the administration was careful not to diminish the possibility that the political provisions of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement—as distinct from the security measures—might simply be ignored. That approach would involve neither public disclosures nor formal suspension—simply a tacit agreement not to press for implementation. Shamir refused to accept that prospect; but Israeli diplomats privately suggested that it could provide Gemayel with additional leverage with Syria-backed Lebanese Damascus.

Reagan supported Gemayel publicly and he also took steps to send a strong military signal to Damascus by signing the United States new accord with Israel. The administration does not



intend to engage the 40,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon, newly equipped with \$5.5 billion in Soviet weaponry, in a protracted ground war. But it is prepared to negotiate a series of possibly far-reaching security pacts with Jerusalem, including joint naval and aerial maneuvers, joint operations of U.S. medical and military supplies in Israel, sharing of intelligence, maintenance of U.S. ships in Israeli ports and more generous terms of U.S. foreign aid. A new U.S.-Israeli committee will formulate detailed proposals at the first of a series of semiannual meetings next month.

Clearly, the administration now is convinced that it has developed an effective strategy to help persuade Syrian President Hafez al-Assad to pull his troops—and several thousand Palestinian and Iranian units under his control—out of Lebanon. But the new strategic partnership with Israel is unlikely to find acceptance among Arab moderates. Indeed, Saudi Ambassador Prince Bandar paid a highly visible call on the Oval Office after Shamir's departure to convey King Fahd's disapproval of the even closer U.S.-Israeli ties.

The Saudis are particularly anxious to discover what Reagan has demanded of Israel in return for Washington's economic and security-related loans. Israel too is searching for the hidden agenda. Shamir was not asked to make concessions last week, but Reagan determinedly argued for a freeze on West Bank settlements and he said that he will continue U.S. arms sales to Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The Israelis fear that Jordan's King Hussein, backed by West Bank Palestinians, might declare his readiness to talk peace with Jerusalem—a step certain to produce U.S. pressure on the Saudi government on the settlement issue. Instead, Hussein said last week that he is ready to reopen talks with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat on such common ground for negotiating the status of the occupied territories. Hussein also said that he had received a message from Reagan confirming his intention to win a settlement from Israel if Hafez al-Assad agreed to pull his troops out of the 1989 Reagan peace plan for the Middle East.

When Shamir and Gemayel returned home, the focus of concern was again Beirut. Sporadic artillery exchanges between the Lebanese Army and Druze militia dashed the city's internationalist dream for three days. As well, the assassination of a senior Druze religious leader and an Israeli soldier threatened to set off another round of vengeance killings, jeopardizing not only the precarious truce but the entire plan for national reconciliation—and with it the destiny of Lebanon. ☐

NEW ORLEANS

Trudeau waits for results

The settings were mutually different: writer-grey. Poking, probing New Delhi, and the shimmering Persian Gulf palaces of the oil sheiks. But Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau travelled with a single purpose as he confronted his self-assigned peace mission last week. With leaders in Ottawa, at the New Delhi Commonwealth Conference and in the Gulf, he tried to put pressure on the superpowers to stop the arms race. Reactions to the Trudeau

drum-rings missile reductions. Indeed, because NATO leaders are expected to issue only a routine endorsement of the alliance's deployment at their meeting in Brussels this week, hopes of a thaw in the hardening front of East-West relations shifted to next month's Stockholm Security Conference. Both Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will attend the conference's opening session. And West



Trudeau with Deng (left) pressuring the superpowers to stop the arms race

appeal varied, and he acknowledged that his ultimate success will be determined in Washington and Moscow. But, as he began plotting that stage of his campaign, at least one basic state interest lurked at his bedside. Said President Speng of the United Arab Emirates: "You will be recompensed by God, because what you have done has been for humanity."

For all that, serious realities shone in Geneva, Soviet and U.S. negotiators continued their current round of Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) on limiting long-range nuclear weapons. But there was no progress, and observers on both sides now doubted that the talks would resume after a scheduled Christmas recess. At the same time, Moscow swiftly repudiated a suggestion by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl that the Kremlin will reverse its November decision to pull out of parallel talks an

German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher last week called on the West to take a new, long-term and productive look at ways of easing tensions, possibly through a specially constituted meeting of six foreign ministers. Declared Genscher: "I consider such a meeting is urgently required."

Genscher may have taken his cue from Trudeau's hectic flight plan. Resisting away from the Commonwealth meeting, he began a 40-hour week with an overnight flight to China. Meeting first with Premier Zhao Ziyang and then with Chairman Deng Xiaoping, Trudeau repeated his plea for a conference of the five nuclear powers, ministerial attendance at the Stockholm conference and arms moratoriums. He also urged that the week Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Trudeau said that his 32-hour flying visit left him feeling "very encouraged." He added that Deng "insisted that I must continue to report

greater political will among the various leaders" said, the Gambia withheld their consent on specific issues. For one thing, Trudeau wants the five-power conference to be held in 1984 so that Britain, France and China can exert pressure on the United States and the Soviet Union to accept the Gambia-Chinese agreements in Geneva. But Chinese leaders merely repeated their view that the superpowers must reduce their armaments before the smaller nuclear powers can theirs.

While Poling behind him, Trudeau has visited all the nuclear powers except the two that matter most—the Soviet Union and the United States. He said last week that he will only go to Moscow or Washington "if I think I can make progress." Trudeau has standing invitations to both capitals. But sources said that one obstacle to the "superpower" stage of his initiative is the power vacuum in Moscow caused by Andrej Gromyko (then Trudeau's envoy, Geoffrey Pearson, met Gromyko in Moscow almost two weeks ago. But Canadian officials still cannot discern the outlines of a Soviet response. As for Washington, Canadian officials said that Ronald Reagan's receptiveness depends on how the Trudeau plan will affect his re-election chances.

Trudeau scored a modest victory with the declaration issued by Commonwealth leaders. They differed on key points of the Trudeau package, but they welcomed "his efforts to ensure active political commitment of all the nuclear powers and are willing to help in all appropriate ways."

While Trudeau was in Poling, the Commonwealth leaders reached compromises on other issues. They agreed "on the need, without further delay," to achieve independence for Namibia, currently occupied by South Africa in violation of United Nations resolutions. Then they decided to stress the need for "reconstruction, not reintegration" in Grenada. For their part, Caribbean member countries agreed to set up a regional security force of their own to try to prevent a repetition of the events that led to the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

After missing the last two days of the conference, Trudeau flew back to New Orleans to brief Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on his Poling trip. Then he left for the last stage of his round-the-world tour: a visit to four Persian Gulf states. His initiative faces its first practical political test this week in Brussels, where Secretary of State Alexander Haig and MacRae will seek NATO approval to send foreign marines, rather than off-shore, to Stockholm next month. As Haig's aides suggested, such an infusion of political energy might serve humanity well.

—JOHN HAY in Moscow

JAMAICA

A one-party state emerges

After Edward Seaga won a landslide victory in Jamaica's 1980 general election, he promised the impoverished Caribbean island nation's 2.5 million residents that money would soon be "finding its people's pockets." With a large dose of free enterprise and millions of dollars in U.S. aid, Seaga pledged to rescue the economy from the malaise he inherited from former prime minister Michael Manley's eight-year-old administration. But under Seaga, Jamaica's economy has contracted to shambles, and on Nov. 25 he announced a staggering 77-per-cent devaluation of



Seaga: an election call may have violent repercussions

the Jamaican dollar. Then, in an attempt to capitalism as a stop-point lead in the opaque path, he called a snap election for Dec. 15, two years ahead of schedule. But within hours of Seaga's announcement, his triumph turned into a rout. Manley's Opposition People's National Party (PNP) refused to participate. Manley charged that Seaga was perpetrating the "most massive electoral fraud in the history of Jamaican politics." Even with certain victory on Dec. 15, Seaga now faces the possibility of a resurgence of Jamaica's political violence and the daunting task of instituting laissez-faire capitalism in what has become a one-party state.

The PNP charged that Seaga had broken a "voluntary pledge" not to hold elec-

tions until the opposition and the governing Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) had created a better system of voter identification and updated the voters lists. Instead, Seaga proposed to use the 1980 lists next week, in effect disenfranchising the 150,000 young people who have turned 18 in the past three years.

The immediate result of the PNP boycott was to hand Seaga his victory. As the deadline for filing nomination papers passed last week, the JLP had fielded the only candidates in 54 of 80 constituencies, who were acclaimed. But Seaga still faces the urgent task of reversing the nation's economic decline.

That decline has continued despite Seaga's reassuring statements in 1980. The island's balance-of-payments deficit has risen to \$600 million last year from \$300 million in 1980. The alarming rise—a direct result of Seaga's policy of heavy borrowing to stimulate local spending—prompted the International Monetary Fund to rule that Jamaica had contravened earlier agreements to limit its deficit. Then the IMF demanded that Seaga cancel Jamaica's \$600-million credit line. That forced him to announce last month's devaluation. His action may reduce inflation, which peaked 30 per cent this year from a 1984 low of 4.5 per cent, but economic analysts predict that the measure alone will do little to improve Jamaica's domestic industrial base and lead to an increase in the 30-per-cent-plus unemployment rate. Even with a tariffed increase in U.S. aid—to \$207 million—in the first two years of Seaga's administration, Jamaica's economy continued to spiral downward.

These grim statistics seem certain to undermine Seaga's popularity. But his opportunistic election call, and Manley's boycott, may have still wider repercussions in a country in which political passions run high. More than 500 Jamaicans died in political violence in the period before the 1980 elections. Deprived of an opposition voice in parliament, the response to the economic crisis may be equally violent. ☐



MACLEAN'S BIRTHDAY

Maclean's
gives you
round-the-clock
news coverage
at Half-Price!..



and this personal
Calendar Alarm
FREE!

Stay on top of the times with up-to-the-minute news from Maclean's, yours at Half-Price!.. plus the LCD "traveler" FREE!

Feather-light, water-tight, it's a multi-purpose alarm clock with sleek space-age styling and full time/day/date functions: ideal for pocket or purse, on a desk or in the car, it's the most versatile little timepiece you'll ever own!

This 30-inch emergency travel companion with emergency travel pouch and one-year warranty. Easy to carry—easy to use—easy to get—it's yours FREE!

Every week in Maclean's you'll receive in-depth coverage of all the news, by Canada's top journalists. (Don't wait a second longer—subscribe today!)

(Offer good only on 1984 calendar alarm and 50% off the 1984 calendar alarm.)

Maclean's Box 6040, Section A, Richmond, Ont. M6M 1A7

Great News Offer

☐ Bill me \$24.95 for 12 issues and Clock when I pay ☐ Send Clock Now! I enclose \$12.50

Name

Address

City Prov. Zip

☐ Bill me \$49.95 for 24 issues and Clock when I pay ☐ Send Clock Now! I enclose \$49.75

LONG-TERM SAVINGS

NAME Validity in Canada ☐ FEET



A tycoon's assault on Gulf

By Ian Austen

Texas oilman T. Boone Pickens Jr. insists that his attempt to change the operation of the Gulf Oil Corp. is a "David and Goliath struggle." It is an apt description. Gulf, one of the legions of the legendary Mellon family of Pittsburgh, is the ninth-largest corporation in the United States. Despite recent misfortune and a reduction in the scale of its operations, the oil giant's Pittsburgh head office oversees the work of roughly 34,000 employees and \$30 billion in sales each year. By contrast, the name of the firm that Pickens runs, Mesa Petroleum Co., is not included in the Fortune 500 list. Indeed, its revenues last year were only \$407 million. What is more, the only hint of a heritage to be found in its name is the law-see head office in Amarillo, Tex., is a former station of Pickens' engaged in his favorite sport: stocktrading.

But for the past four months the two mismatched companies have been engaged in a bitter, complex and costly struggle. So far, a group of investors led by Pickens has spent nearly \$1 billion acquiring 12.5 per cent of Gulf's shares. The objectives of the group are still not entirely clear, but it is trumpeting a plan that, if implemented, would spin off half of Gulf's oil and gas reserves into a trust—

outstanding. But the vote was only the first confrontation in what will almost certainly be an escalating battle.

Despite his exotic name and branding as a golfer, Pickens is not a rough-neck down-stoking of rig operator. Rather than cowboy hats and denim

overalls, their inventory—the underground oil that they own—is finite. As a result, unless they want to gradually go out of business by selling off all their reserves, they have to find a way to replenish them. Traditionally, that has been accomplished through the escalating expense of increased exploration. Finding a barrel of new oil costs about \$12 on top of that a producer incurs the drilling and shipping costs and taxes before it can sell that barrel for \$20.

But there is another, cheaper way to increase inventory, keeping somebody else's reserves. And that is the method that Pickens chose to secure most of Mesa's expenses. Pickens has not always succeeded in his ambitious takeover plans—he failed last year in his bid for the Cities Service Co.—but they have always made money in the end (usually when the target company bought its shares back from Mesa). The buy-outs have a simple attraction: stock prices usually do not reflect the true value of a company's oil and gas reserves.

That situation is all the more pronounced in a fully integrated company like Gulf, which not only finds oil but transports it, refines it, pumps it into its customers' cars. Despite black-ladder exploration performance in recent years and the loss of the Kuwait holdings it shared with the British Petroleum Co., Gulf is still cited as one of the world's richest companies in the United States. But Gulf's stock price has been suppressed by cooperative enterprises like refineries, re-refining and its involved uranium mining facilities.

Gulf's underperformance first attracted Pickens' attention. In 1981, when Gulf shares hovered around \$25—an amount, by some accounts, equal to only a third of the value of its oil and gas reserves—he began putting together an investment group which included a long-term acquaintance, Vancouver fir-



mader Samuel Reiberg. On Aug. 11 Pickens' group made its first move, buying 120,000 Gulf shares for \$20 each. Since then the Mesa-Gulf Investors Group has kept up the pressure. By spending about \$600 million on Gulf stock, the investors Group is now Gulf's largest and most controversial single shareholder.

Gulf, Pickens' ultimate goal is not clear. Last week he told *Money* magazine that he had as a desire to run Gulf or even be represented on its board. His actions seem to contradict those claims. Pickens spent most of the week 31 strolling about the streets of Manhattan at The Ritz-Carlton hotel with his wife, Rita, and a Mesa aide from Dallas. Peering up the mile's plank terraces for a stiff-backed wooden chair (he inquired his back earlier in the week during negotiations), he spent most of his time on the telephone with Gulf shareholders, members of the financial community and reporters. His message to them all: "It is management's job to get Gulf's market price closer to appraised value. Why do you think it is not a reasonable value? It is because the marketplace is severely reflecting the fact that Gulf's management is not going to do anything for shareholders."

Under Pickens' plan, the best half of Gulf's reserves would be severed from the company and placed in a trust, owned by the existing stockholders. Once the so-called royalty trust was in place, it would pay out all the cash generated by the reserves it inherited directly to the stockholders.

According to Pickens, that system would provide three ways to increase the total payout to shareholders. Shares of the trust would, he said, rise in price more rapidly than current Gulf shares, because valuable reserves would have been freed from the costly operations of

the company. Secondly, the direct cash payout would ensure that revenues from the reserves would go directly to shareholders rather than being reinvested in Gulf. And the scheme creates an added tax advantage. Because the royalties from the reserves in the trust go directly to the shareholders, they no longer would be subject to Gulf's corporate taxes. In all, Pickens claims that, following the plan, a shareholder's combined Gulf and royalty trust shares would be worth \$80, or almost double the current value of Gulf stock. For its part, Gulf argues that Pickens' figures are misleading. It contends that the

shared world of equity interests are only involved in exploration and production. Declined Gulf spokesman Keith Anderson: "You take away a portion of the reserves from an [exploration and production] company, and what do you have left? A smaller oil company. But you take a huge chunk of the domestic oil reserve base away from a large domestic integrated producer—what do you have left? Nobody knows how the market is going to value something like that." Because the removal of the reserves would be top-heavy with the sort of operations that the market least favors, many analysts argue that the reception to the remaining company's shares would be negative.

Gulf's stance is a fully integrated company must still produce oil, even if it is only some of the oil. Because the royalty trust scheme draws greater amounts of cash out of the company than is currently the case, Gulf fears that the less it receives would have to be matched by cutbacks in exploration. "The only Gulf system that would be counterproductive in the long run. What is more, they argue that, if Pickens succeeds at Gulf and other integrated firms follow the same course, the entire U.S. exploration program could be in jeopardy. For his part, Pickens dismisses that argument. "That's hogwash," he said. "If I could make economic sense, I am confident that they will be drilled."

But Sanford L. Margush, first vice-president for research at Sherwin/Amesbury Research Inc. in New York, and that one factor is the most significant in evaluating a royalty trust plan: what it will do to shareholders' tax bills. Whether it is good or bad depends on who or what the shareholder is and which side is making the arguments. If Gulf is split up, corporate

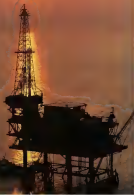


Gulf Oil chemical plant: Is this corporate war has just begun



Pickens' Gulf headquarters: Lee featured bid for shareholder support





Gulf oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico is a double pain to break up the firm

investors—such as Pickens' group—will likely benefit from tax writeoffs based on paper losses. But writeoffs—how make up more than 50 per cent of the company's shareholders—will suffer seriously on two fronts. They will not receive any writeoffs but they will be taxed for becoming shareholders in the royalty trust. As well, there is a growing sentiment in Congress against royalty trusts because they may be used to avoid corporate taxes.

The stakes for both sides are high. Pickens might be able to impose his plan on Gulf by launching a proxy fight before Gulf's next annual meeting in May. If he wins, it could leave Gulf's management jobless. Facing that prospect, members of Gulf's management have launched a fierce counterattack. They first sharply called a special shareholders' meeting last Friday. The purpose was to solicit shareholders' support for a nonprotection scheme that, if successful, could keep Pickens and his associates off Gulf's board. But al-

though it was not on the ballot, the real issue last week was the royalty trust. Acceptance of Gulf's proposal could strip the Mesa plan entirely.

Pickens has not retained an official bid for control of Gulf, but all the costly mechanisms of a full-blown takeover fight are in place. And Gulf is using all the resources it has—and Mesa looks to win over shareholders. Gulf has set up a saturation telephone campaign to shareholders using two proxy solicitation firms as well as Gulf management to make the company's pitch. Acknowledged Anderson: "This has completely diverted all the attention of our management." Meanwhile, Pickens and other Mesa executives are encouraging the activist in the firm's three private jets to carry out their own lobbying effort.

Both sides are also using the media and the mails to win support. For the past few weeks the financial pages of major newspapers across North America have featured advertisements sup-

porting the case of one side or the other. The warring parties have also sent a variety of mailings, including dossiers analyzing the effects of a royalty trust, to shareholders.

Last week's proxy fight may not make the issues any clearer. A decision for Pickens could be troublesome. Despite his denial, it could make it difficult for him to hold the investors group together. As well, a defeat could dissuade banks from making further loans to the Mesa-led group. And, while a victory would certainly boost morale, it may not necessarily mean that the Gulf shareholders have lined up on Pickens' side. Says Margolis: "Should Gulf's management lose, it will be a grave tactical error on their part to assume [that] this is a vote of confidence for the Mesa group." The meaning may Gulf shareholders, offended by the company's attempt to restrict the rights of majority stockholders, may vote against Gulf, regardless of their attitude toward the Mesa scheme.

Mesa alleges that Gulf has traditionally been poorly managed. But there is strong evidence that favors Gulf Chairman James Lee and the current management. After selling off problematic European refinery operations in Kuwait, they hurried to turn Gulf from an international giant into a North American operation (Gulf Canada Ltd., 65-per-cent owned by Gulf Oil, is one of the company's bright spots). Pickens says that his proposed royalty scheme would endow the Chairman (operating) at the same time, ambiguate frontier exploration programs have been cut back in favor of less costly, less risky land-based oil fields. Notes the Wall Street Investment Firm Cyrus J. Lawrence Inc. of Gulf's current management. "They have compiled an improving record that could form the basis of a stout defense against takeover." Indeed, Gulf's third-quarter results for this year show a 74-per-cent profit improvement.

One thing seems certain: If the battle goes on, it will likely get nastier. Pickens claims that Gulf has hired four former FBI agents to dig up dirt about his past record as well as Mesa's. Gulf recently expanded its bank credit lines up to \$1 billion, giving many bankers less of an incentive to deal with Mesa while providing the oil giant with a valuable weapon. Presumably the pool of funds could be used to buy out Mesa, buy back the Pickens group's holdings in Gulf or take over another oil company to help shore up Gulf's declining domestic reserves. Margolis, for one, is convinced that the entire affair will end in a whimper. "If the Gulf management will be able to sell the shots," he says, "the Mesa group will be left clanging in the wind." ☐

Of deficits and disloyalty

The U.S. economic recovery is now well established, but huge federal budget deficits remain a source of growing concern to fiscalist experts. Anxiety over the spiraling deficit—forecast to reach well over \$300 billion this year—is most often expressed by opponents of the Reagan administration's fiscal and monetary policies. But Martin Feldstein, the highly respected chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisors, has angered fellow Reagan team members in recent weeks by publicly voicing alarm over the ballooning debt and calling for more measures to reduce it, despite the White House's reluctance to invoke such measures until after the 1984 election. Last week, with the consent of senior aides, White House press secretary Larry Speakes mounted a rare and direct public attack. Said Speakes: "Once [he the president] makes the decision, then he would like his advisers to speak publicly in support of his decision, or not speak at all." Told that the Harvard economist was attacking a White House policy, Speakes added, "Maybe he won't make it to dinner."

Feldstein, nicknamed Dr. Gloom by his detractors, and that he was confused by Speakes's reaction, and he declared that he will remain at his post until his scheduled departure next summer. Feldstein insists that tax increases are necessary to reduce the deficit. Otherwise, he says, the treasury's borrowing needs would compete with the private sector in the capital markets, pushing interest rates higher and sabotaging the recovery. Feldstein also believes that his views are entirely consistent with the president's because Reagan's January budget statement to Congress proposed modest tax increases in 1985 and 1986 and continuing some for three years afterward. But other key administration officials have recently rejected new taxes as a solution to the looming deficit crunch.

With only 30 months before his planned return to Harvard, Martin Feldstein is said to be more concerned about loyalty to academic integrity than to the administration's political needs. As a result, the feuding inside the White House is that Feldstein, being already lost the policy debate, should either support it, remain silent or resign. Last week Dr. Gloom seemed determined to ride out the current storm. But from one of the key decision-making process, Feldstein may still decide that a resignation based on principle is a better strategy for everyone.

—MICHAEL POSNER in Washington



Targelia's family is waiting—for you



Targelia Clevens Saxon Gracia Age—seven, Two-room home at wood and soap metal. No water, no electricity, no toilet. Rarely enough income for food.

But life doesn't have to be so harsh. Targelia's family can't have the chance to work, to progress—as could the others in their community. The problems they cannot solve alone, can be solved together—with Foster Parents Plan's help. When children like Targelia and her friends are supported by Foster Parents, they get much more than support for themselves, more than correspondence and a warm relationship. Through our Group Development Plan, a public effort to discuss common problems and set goals with PLAN's help. Vocational training, clean water, community development—simple means to simple goals—working together with PLAN's help. Whatever the problem—education, clean water, job training, medical care—our fully integrated programs will help find a solution. Won't you help this human way? Targelia will have a Foster Parent by now—but to many others are waiting, so many problems are still to be solved. Please—complete the coupon below.

SIGN HERE NOW... PLEASE

PLAN		FOSTER PARENTS PLAN OF CANADA	
12300 CUMMER AVENUE (WEST TORONTO) CANADA M3H 1P6		12300 CUMMER AVENUE (WEST TORONTO) CANADA M3H 1P6	
I want to be a Foster Parent of a boy <input type="checkbox"/> girl <input type="checkbox"/> age _____ country _____ or where I live _____		I enclose my first payment of \$35.00 Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> \$10.00 Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/>	
I can I dedicate a Foster Parent right now! However! I enclose my contribution of _____ Please send me more information! <input type="checkbox"/> Tel: No _____		My <input type="checkbox"/> wife <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Address _____ City _____ Prov. _____ Code _____	
I wish communication with PLAN to be in English <input type="checkbox"/> French <input type="checkbox"/>			
PLAN operates in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Korea, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand, Taiwan, Tibet, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Thailand and Uganda. Foster Parents Plan of Canada is officially registered as a Canadian Charitable Organization by the Federal Government. Contributions are tax deductible.			



ME J. HOWARD MACDONALD

Redden (left) and Macdonald: a perplexing Scot,ayed nerves and a newly unveiled survival scheme

Dome's desperation pitch

By Susan Riley

The Canadian and foreign bankers streaming out of a large convention hall in Calgary last week were in for a small talk. "None of your God damn business," raged one executive when a reporter asked what had happened behind the closed doors. If nerves were frayed, it was hardly surprising. The 200 bankers, representing 50 institutions, were in Calgary to hear yet another plea from Dome Petroleum Ltd. For more time to pay back its staggering \$10 billion in debt. What they got was the company's new recovery plan, an equal mix of sheer desperation and commendable ambition.

For more than a year, the banks, Dome shareholders and the federal government have watched anxiously as Dome tried to avert the biggest bankruptcy in Canadian history as it to find an alternative to an overdue \$1.5-billion bailout plan designed by the banks and Ottawa in 1982. At the Calgary meeting Dome's new chairman, J. Howard Macdonald, proposed the largest debt restructuring and stock market sale ever seen in Canada. If Dome is to avoid the \$1.5-billion bailout plan, which would make it a corporate welfare case, it will need an extra 10 to 15 years to pay off its debt. Macdonald said Macdonald, Dome will

immediately sell off some money-losing subsidiaries, including Dome's 50% building Ltd. of Quebec and Cyprus Aerial Mining Corp. in the Yukon. These and other asset sales would bring Dome \$200 million in addition to the \$700 million already raised from the sale of U.S. and other foreign holdings in the past year. That, said Macdonald, Dome will return to its traditional strength—development of its vast oil and gas reserves in Alberta, continued production of liquefied petroleum products and exploration in the Beaufort Sea. And, if the banks agree, Dome will try to raise some \$700 million next spring by selling shares to the public.

Macdonald, a careful, straightforward Scot who spent most of his career working for the Royal Dutch/Shell Group in London, England, replaced Dome's founder and former chairman, Jack Gifford, in October in return for an estimated \$1-million-a-year remuneration package. Known as a fiscal conservative, and a shrewd accountant by profession, Macdonald admitted last week that Dome's future is still fraught with peril, particularly if oil and gas prices remain low and interest rates must to climb again. Once if rates increase by only one per cent over a year, he warned, it will cost Dome \$60 million in interest. Still, at a press conference following the meeting with bankers,

Macdonald said that his plan "has a fair chance of success."

Some analysts agree with Macdonald. For one thing, even after its massive asset sell-off, Dome still will own the largest oil and gas holdings in Western Canada. It also has a new management, major changes are expected on its board of directors, and it should also benefit from an improving economic climate. According to Toronto petroleum analyst Donald Whitley, "The banks may be more willing to listen today than a year ago. They are more optimistic that they were then."

Am Gray, executive vice-president of the Calgary-based Canadian Hunter Exploration Ltd., said that Dome has an excellent chance of recovery "if they stick to their own building, to their tradition." Like other businessmen, Gray is heartened by Dome's attempt to try to get back on its feet without relying on Ottawa. None of Calgary's oilmen like bankers or bureaucrats sitting on their hands. When Dome was forced to sign the billion-dollar bailout with Ottawa, the banks last September, there was widespread fear that the company would become "Pravda Inc." The reason: under the plan, the banks and government would receive Dome convertible debentures in return for the cash infusion. When those debentures were converted into common shares, the banks and bureaucrats would be in control of the company. But continuing arguments among its creditors over the terms of the agreement and the resulting prospect for the oil industry

boosted Dome the time it needed to develop its own bailout scheme.

However, there is no guarantee that the plan will work or that investors will line up to buy Dome stock. "After what happened last time, would you buy them?" asked one foreign banker derisively. William Clapham, a Calgary stockbroker, says he is "skeptical" as Dome, noting that such stocks as Gulf and Imperial (now a "let us be realistic," still, Macdonald pointed out last week that some brokers think Dome stock will sell, although no one is willing to underwrite them at this early stage.

Until the banks respond to Dome's plea, Macdonald will keep the agreement with Ottawa as a "safety net." The banks have until January to respond, and many observers believe that they have no choice but to back Dome's plan. "We stand to lose more if the company fails than we do if we can raise it back to health," one banker said.

The Dome case is an object lesson of how the banks are suffering the effects of an impudently leading up to acquisition-hungry companies. It left the banks dangerously exposed to their delinquent subsidiaries when the economy struck in mid-1981 and interest rates soared. At the same time, it showed the Toronto Dominion Bank \$902 million, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce \$911.9 million, the Bank of Montreal \$928 million, and the Royal Bank of Canada \$857.8 million. In some cases they were the biggest loans ever made to a single company in the country. When the horrifying prospect of Dome's insolvency emerged in 1981, Commerce Chairman Russell Harrison tried to explain the banks' reckless behavior. "It was like the Titanic. Every body thought it was Christmas." But if the Canadian banks were impudently, some of Dome's U.S. lenders were wise, according to Harrison. "I don't think we were too bright getting in so deeply, but they were downright stupid," he said.

To add to the confusion, Dome played the banks off against one another. In a recently published book on Dome, *Other People's Money*, author Peter Pantar captures that the U.S.-based consortium led by Citibank loaned Dome \$1.6 billion (U.S.) in 1981 without knowing that Dome's four major Canadian lenders, in mounting panic over the company's health, had foreshortened the terms of their loans. When the U.S. bankers learned of the move later, they became increasingly resentful about the role of the Canadian banks. At the same time, Canadian bankers noted bitterly that although the Citibank loan was smaller it was made later and it was better secured by Dome assets. During months of cutting behind-the-scenes arguments,

bank chairman turned on each other like street fighters. According to some press, the mutual finger-pointing and adds to the uncertainty of Dome's future. If only one of Dome's 60 creditors decides to break ranks and call in its loan, the company could be forced into bankruptcy.

So far, much of the blame for the Dome fiasco has fallen on Gallagher, an entreprenurial business visionary, and his long-time partner, Bill Richards, who left the company in September to make way for John Redden. "Gallagher was the conscience man, but he was the today man," says Calgary petroleum analyst Ian Gray. Together they were the most dynamic force in contemporary Canadian capitalism, building Gallagher's small exploration company into a huge corporation with 10,000 employees, a 20-story block office tower in downtown Calgary and holdings around the world.

Gallagher, a Winnipeg-born geologist, was conspicuously absent last week from the bankers' flight to save Dome's life. Described by Gray as a man of "brave vision, great spirit and great energy," Gallagher resigned with Richards when Dome's bankers became exasperated by his apparent failure to grasp the seriousness of Dome's problems. According to Foster, Gallagher became increasingly removed from the day operations of the company and more involved in his dream of a big oil field in the Beaufort Sea during his final years at Dome. Over the past 10 years, he has drilled some 40 wells in the oil-rich, western Arctic waters, but none has proved to be commercially viable.

Despite increasingly discouraging reports on the Beaufort from government geologists and the enormous expense of

drilling there, Gallagher continued to show his famous Beaufort slide show to politicians and the press. Last week, in a private room that would have rattled Gallagher, one foreign banker commented caustically: "At least we didn't get the Beaufort slide show. At least they learned something."

Many pundits blame the company's problems on the National Energy Program, which encouraged Canadian-controlled companies like Dome to buy out U.S. firms. But it was Richards who led Dome on the buying spree that ended in disaster with the \$4-billion takeover of the Hudson Bay Oil and Gas Co. Ltd. in 1981. The takeover left Dome more than \$7 billion in debt, a burden that became unbearable when prime interest rates later soared dramatically. Richards now runs his own small company in Calgary and, in his spare time, lobbies for a new diamond stadium for the city. He is philosophical about Dome. "You take risks in business, you have to live with the consequences," Richards said.

Am Gray believes that Richards and Gallagher were a special breed of risk-takers. Says Gray: "The risk-taker, the explorer is indefatigable, you can't hold him back." Their critics claim that they were simply careless. But last week both Gallagher and Richards were allowed to attend the meeting. The quest for oil is driving the bankers to be dealing with, outside Dome's ardor, said in recovery. And in a situation such as this, there is no one to be other one. The hottest rumor in Calgary these days is that the Ottawa Liberals are considering appointing Jack Gallagher, because expert and few enterprise like, to the Senate. ☐

Gallagher: the bankers were spared the Beaufort Sea monologue and slide show



Once every few centuries something so remarkably different appears that it changes our lives and mankind forever.



The moment the Wright Flyer ascended into the air, it lifted all of us into a spectacular new era.

Today, we are on the threshold of another new era that is dramatically changing the world of business in Canada. The era of the computerized office.

Because IBM is in the forefront of this new technology, we would like to make you aware of the power already here.

Right now, you could be using a desktop computer, such as the IBM Personal Computer, to help you see several futures for your business. So you can plan for the right future.

And there are IBM systems that let you communicate with other computers, across the office or across the country, to bring you the information you need to get the job done successfully.

Desktop computers that can simplify and improve almost every aspect of your work.

In fact, affordable IBM computers and office systems not only help you stay on top of your job, they help you get ahead of it. And they help even small companies reach higher levels of productivity by giving us power over time and information.

Once again, the sky is the limit.

IBM

Registered trademark of International Business Machines Corporation. IBM Canada Ltd., a wholly owned Company, is a registered sales agent.

A welcome mat for foreign banks

By Peter C. Newman

Canada's banks, which have always suffered from a schizophrenic attitude toward foreign investment in this country, are about to join in the great Canadian pastime of partially participating in their own demise. Twenty years from now they'll be wishing about it.

The bankers have been pressing Canada's Parliament to break tradition by opening up the Bank Act before its decennial review, not due until 1991, to allow a much-expanded role for foreign banks operating here. The last legislative revision, completed in 1960, placed a ceiling on the operations of foreign banks in Canada of eight per cent of the domestic lending market. (Until then, the extrajurisdictional bankers occupied the margins of the Bank Act by the simple expedient of not calling themselves bankers.) The offshore institutions have since been blossoming on our soil, their business considerably aided by the fact that they cater to the chummy parent firms of foreign branch clients inside our borders and can record favorable domestic credit terms on the basis of arrangements negotiated in New York, London, Zurich and Tokyo.

At the moment, there are 68 foreign-owned banks in business here, with total assets of \$12 billion, which is just short of eight per cent of the \$242 billion held by Canadian banks. But the outsiders have been expanding faster than our homegrown institutions and now they want to raise their roof. Wilfrid Hall, president of the U.K.-owned national Westminster Bank of Canada, has predicted that the foreign banks would eventually account for at least a quarter of all bank borrowing in this country. But if the banks are removed, there is no reason to believe that even one of the homegrown part of our banking system would stop there.

In presenting their case before the parliamentary committee that recently finished its hearings, the foreign banks pointed lack of profitability under existing limits and the inability to offer Canadians a full range of services. Most Canadian banks, except the Bank of Montreal (which based its opposition on not wanting to open up the Bank Act between regular reviews), have gone along with the outsiders. The Canadian bankers have been meeting platiplodes about "the free market" and "positive contributions to the industry," but the real issue is reciprocity.

The Big Five of Canadian banking have huge operations abroad (worth an estimated \$130 billion) and they know that no matter how gentlemanly the game appears, if we don't allow the outside banks unlimited freedom here, Canadian operations abroad are bound to be hurt. The bankers divide this tricky issue into "reciprocity is low" and "reciprocity is fair"—the one referring to existing regulations, the other to the banking assets actually at stake in each of the disputed territories. Only Italy



Taylor, adding to the banking system

has official regulations that are more restrictive on foreign banks than those it applies domestically, but France, Japan and Switzerland make the expansion of outside banking subsidiaries mysteriously complicated.

The parliamentary committee, headed by Liberal MP John Evans, has recommended removal of market-share restrictions, urging the Trudeau government to amend the Bank Act by early 1984. No commitments have yet been given by Finance Minister Marc

Lalonde, but Ottawa insiders predict that some form of flexible ceiling will be maintained, based on the share of banking assets that we have abroad and on each country's reciprocal penetration of our own banking market.

Foreign banks in Canada now operate 200 branches across the country, with head offices located in Toronto (61), Montreal (35), Vancouver (18) and Calgary (1). Four of the banks (Citibank, Chemical Bank, Bank of America and Barclays) hold assets of more than \$1 billion. Some of the more exotic new entrants include the State Bank of India, Wells Fargo and Bank Hispania from Israel. The outside bank that has best interpreted its activities into the Canadian economy is Barclays from Britain. Its tenure here dates back to 1926 and it has attracted a capable Canadian chairman (Bill Hurme) and president (Glenford Parry).

The Royal Bank (which has the highest investment abroad) has been most open to easing the lifting of all restrictions. "We think," Royal's president, Allan Taylor, maintains, "that it's important to have good, experienced banks coming to add to the banking assets here to keep the system strong."

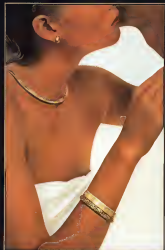
A more realistic point of view came from the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in its original presentation on the issue in the fall of 1976. "The Canadian economy has a large proportion of American-controlled nonfinancial concerns which might well find it difficult not to take their Canadian business to subsidiaries of those American banks with which their parent firms deal in the United States," its brief noted at the time. "There is thus a danger that legislation brought down in the name of competition could result in a transfer of a considerable amount of banking business from the government chartered banks to foreign banks for essentially noncompetitive reasons."

Pete Wadsworth, then Imperial's chairman, put the case into its proper perspective when he concluded, "We agree with the objectives of increasing competition and of improving trade and investment opportunities for nonfinancial Canadian businesses by negotiating reciprocal banking agreements—but not at the cost of losing the independence of the Canadian financial system."

Unless Marc Lalonde repudiates the conclusions of his parliamentary committee, that independence is now seriously threatened.

Gold.
If you love her
enough.

Nothing expresses
your feelings as warmly.
Or as beautifully.
Elegant 14 karat
tri-colour gold jewellery.



From Birks, of course.



BIIRKS
JEWELLERS

Nothing else feels like real gold.

14K
KARAT
GOLD



COVER

Six with the right stuff

By Robert Miller

Nearly a quarter-century after Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin started the world by orbiting it in his primitive spaceship Vostok, Canada this week is taking its first small step in the great enterprise of manned space travel. Six healthy, highly educated and intensely motivated Canadians were scheduled to be named as the country's first astronauts. They will serve at least two years, during which two of them will get a chance to go where Gagarin and the Soviet and U.S. spacemen dared—across the threshold of the final frontier into outer space. Starting Jan. 1, the six Canadians will train and compete for seats on two flights in the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) shuttle program, the first scheduled for late 1985 and the second for the following year. In their spare time, Ottawa hopes, the new astronauts will help put a human face on Canada's largely unknown but increasingly robust space industry (estimated 1983 sales: \$276 million).

Donald Johnston, the federal minister for science and technology, planned to announce the six winners in a nationwide competition that attracted more than 4,300 applicants, at an Ottawa press conference. Thirteen other candidates, who made it all the way to the final short list, were left disappointed.

Within three years two Canadians will get a chance to cross the threshold of the final frontier into space

gained, but could find some solace in the knowledge that they had been officially recognized as among the best and brightest Canada has to offer.

The winners:
Dr. **Roberta Bondar**, 37, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., nurse, private pilot and astrophysicist at McMaster University in Hamilton. Unmarried. Bondar can imagine about joining NASA's astro-

nomical program, was "confident" of her qualifications, would be thrilled "just to go up, see the earth and look back at it." Swims, plays tennis, target-shoots.

Merr Guinness, 36, a naval commander, engineer and design specialist in communications and electronics when he studied at Royal Military College in Kingston, Ont., received a PhD from the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London. Married with two children, Guinness is a Quebec City nurse whose novel career links shuttling him between Halifax and Ottawa. He is a keen auto mechanic and "serious weekend warrior, curious about the effect weightlessness would have on a good bargains."

Naveh Meckan, 26, is an Ottawa native with a PhD in astrophysics and laser physics from York University, Toronto. Married, he is doing laser research at Stanford University under 1981 Nobel Prize-winner Dr. Arthur Schawlow. Meckan says Canada has a special role to play in space research because of its tradition of diplomacy and activities. He is a pilot, skier, gymnast and dancer.

An array of Canadian satellites: Alouette 1 (left), Iroquois 1 (1st), Hermes (1970), Anik C2 (1983), MSAT (1985), Orbit Broadcasting Satellite (1985), Radarsat (1990); Bondar is in at Hamilton's McMaster Medical Centre; a fee for the manned-space show

Kenneth Wincey, 46, oldest candidate selected, but an early favorite because of his strong background in motion-picture research (he was at NASA's Houston centre last week). A Nanaimo, Que., native, Wincey has a PhD in physiology, is a qualified pilot, is married and lives in Toronto where he works for the Defence and Civil Institutions of Environment and Medicine. He jogs every morning, and said last month he would "be disappointed as hell" not to be selected.

Dr. Robert Thoma, 38, resident in family medicine at Montreal's Queen Elizabeth Hospital, holds an MSc in biomedical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a medical degree from McGill. A bachelor, born in New Westminster, B.C. Thoma's thirst for experiences led him to climb in the Himalayas and take up such things.

Bjorn V. Tryggvason, 38, a PhD candidate in engineering and federal research officer, was born in Reykjavik. Now a Canadian citizen, he went through high school in Richmond, B.C. He is a bachelor and a qualified flying instructor who also jogs, skis, swims and practices karate.

At the first of the nine, the six new astronauts go on the National Research Council (NRC) payroll at salaries ranging from \$30,000 to \$52,000. They will make a brief visit to the NASA facility at

Houston and then return to Canada to begin work on two experimental projects NASA has deemed crucial to future missions and worthy of testing in the shuttle program. The projects and the Canadian astronaut program are budgeted at a modest \$4 million, plus money in the multi-billion-dollar world of medical and medicine. He jogs every morning, and said last month he would "be disappointed as hell" not to be selected.



has a toe in the manned-space door. NASA has also invited Armstrong and Bondar to nominate and train scientists/missioners for shuttle flights, and last week a West German physicist, Ulf Merbold of the European Space Agency (ESA), became the first foreigner to ride in a U.S. spacecraft. Merbold joined the shuttle Columbia on its mission to carry the Spacelab shift (page 48).

Adventure. NASA's new international look emerged at a time when the space agency appeared to be losing ground in the U.S. refinery in the battle for space budget dollars under President Ronald Reagan's administration. NASA, a civilian organization primarily designed to undertake scientific projects, has been making its share of U.S. tax dollars shrivel while the defense department's space budget has steadily expanded. This year NASA got \$7.1 billion, while the defense department had \$11 billion for its space ventures. And Reagan set his National Security Council last week to consider whether or not to proceed with the first planning stages of a space-based weapons system, likely using laser technology, to use against Soviet missiles, an effort that U.S. experts say could ultimately cost hundreds of billions of dollars to perfect. The president decided in principle to begin the program.

Whether or not the inclusion of for-



Ark C-2 flirts from the cargo bay of the shuttle Challenger with Canadians visible at right: 'more than a PR show'

COVER

sign astronauts in U.S. solutions will re-stimulate US public interest in NASA, there was little doubt that it would cause a stir in countries invited to take part. Although Johnston invited last week that the Canadian astronaut program was "more than a PR show," he carved his Ottawa press conference up to Monday to avoid having to compete for media attention with Wednesday's theme speech. At the same time, his staff, apparently hoping to avoid press leaks, preferred the details as though Johnston were about to bring down a full federal budget (instead of a modest program of international scientific co-operation). And NASA officials were busy adding through invitations for the new astronauts to appear at events such as the Kinsdale Days parade in Edmonton next summer.

As winners of what amounted to a high-tech beauty pageant in which education and financial aptitude were given priority over personality and judging criteria, the six were poised to become instant celebrities, if not Canadian heroes. Most of the 19 finalists agreed in the press-conference interviews that "the winners would have to endure cruciate jobs about space odds and having

"the right stuff," at least in the early months of their public appearances. But few, if any, saw themselves or the program in heroic terms. Earl Thirk, the selection part of the early Mercury projects will not be a part of the space shuttle. I think the shuttle will be laid back, more a scientific venture than a Rock Rogers adventure."

Astronauts. Officials in Ottawa, including Johnston, could not say last week whether additional Canadian astronauts would be appointed after the current program runs its course. In the long term, Canada would certainly undertake more ambitious space efforts, but the nature and timing of such projects remained unknown. At least partly because the federal government has not made any decision on future funding levels. Ottawa is more than halfway through a three-year space plan that sees Science and Technology Minister John Roberts introduced in 1982. This year, under Johnston, Ottawa is budgeting \$750 million for space, \$90 million of it for industry. And the interdepartmental space committee—an umbrella group representing such federal ministries as communications, science and technology and defense—has drafted a preliminary plan to maintain Canada's current level of funding.

Whatever projects are eventually put forward, Canada's new astronauts are unlikely to be affected. Each astronaut is expected to become reasonably proficient in both Canadian shuttle experimental programs, and expert in one of them. Previously announced programs include a \$25-million, micro-tilt "space vehicle system" which will use a combination of robotic technology, light reflection, computers and TV cameras to help shuttle pilots calculate their precise speed and position relative to other objects—an essential ingredient for safe deployment or re-uptake of large communications satellites and other pieces of space hardware, and a \$500,000 experiment devised by the Canadian defence department and Montreal's McGill University to study and possibly counter the effects of motion sickness, which NASA says affects 40 per cent of all space travelers within 72 hours of lift-off.

According to the NRC, the six Canadian will be split into two groups of three, each group concentrating on its own specialty. About a year before each mission is launched—the order of the experiments has not been determined—the prime candidate will be selected for the shuttle flight while the other two members of the team train as backup.

The selection of the six was the final act in a long and exhaustive process that began in July, when the government placed national "Help Wanted" newspaper advertisements across the country to solicit volunteers. The response, according to NRC employment officer Richard Leduc, was remarkable in its volume, diversity and overall quality. Fully 4,200 Canadians answered the ads. The list ranged from a 70-year-old female housekeeper, several accountants, a doctor dentist and hundreds of schoolchildren as young as six years of age. There also were 1,600 applicants who had sufficient qualifications to be invited to fill in longer, more detailed applications. Said Leduc: "Overall, the applications were very serious. Even the kids seemed to be asking serious questions about the future of the program."

Timeline. The next stage involved an analysis of the more than 1,600 detailed applications that arrived in Ottawa before the Sept. 2 deadline. A screening committee selected 88 potential astronauts and then toured the country starting in mid-October for face-to-face interviews. Ottawa subsequently narrowed the field to the final 19, who were summoned to Ottawa in November for an extended series of medical tests and an appearance before an eight-member final selection committee chaired by NRC Secretary-General Madeline Hinchey. US astronaut Paul Winter, who was the commander of the sixth shuttle flight last April, assisted the committee as an advisory capacity. Many of the candidates found the committee to be impossibly serious, if not intimidating. Said one family physician: "I think 'They reminded me a bit of the doctor couple in the painting *American Gothic* by Grant Wood. They did not respond to attempts at humor. I guess there was a lot of tension."

The medical examinations were no less arduous, even for those members of the final 19 who held medical degrees. Said Kenneth Munn, a native of Noranda, Que., who holds a PhD in physiology: "The medical was a pretty brutal scrutiny. I got studied 20 times in two days with needles. They took blood samples, started us, and pumped our chests for the electrocardiogram and ran us on a treadmill until we dropped."

For his part, Duane Ferguson, a pilot and medical engineer from Yellowknife, N.W.T., said that he found the medical an ordeal, particularly a brain scan procedure which required 16 needles in the scalp. But the indignity Ferguson recalled most vividly was the day that the candidates delivered oral samples to the doctors at the NRC medical lab from the Children's Learning Centre, where the final 19 stayed. Said Ferguson: "Everybody was sitting there on

the bus looking at the ceiling with their little box on their lap. The embarrassment was palpable."

Dr. Roberto Swider, a neurobiologist-pilot who works at McMillan University's department of medicine, said that she underwent every test and medical check given the 18 men, plus one—a test for pregnancy (it proved negative).

The six who were chosen to train for U.S. shuttle flights could at least a partial debt to the Soviet space program, which pioneered the concept of multinational crews. The U.S.-Soviet monopoly on manned space flight ended in March, 1978, when 29-year-old Canadian-born Air Force Capt. Vladimir Ryzhik blasted into orbit aboard a Soyuz rocket under the command of veteran Soviet cosmonaut Alexei Gubarev. To date, there have been five missions involving Eastern European cosmonauts plus orbital flights by six air force officers from Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia.

Both NASA and Canadian space officials seemed determined to avoid criticism that the flights are mere public relations. Said NASA's Jesse Moore, deputy associate manager of the shuttle program: "We are extremely interested in space motion sickness [and] what Canadian expertise could bring to bear. Astronauts affected by space motion sickness are inhibited in their performance."

ry." On the Canadian side, Raymond Blanchard, a member of the interdepartmental selection panel for the astronaut program, was emphatic: "We were not going to need a man up just to push a button. We wanted it to be something worth while."

The United States has taken a different, and slower, approach than the Soviet in the question of multinational crews. To open the way for foreigners, NASA created a new category of astronaut—pocket specialist—to go along with its original pilot and cosmonaut specialist categories. The six Canadians will all be designated payload specialists, which basically means that they are working scientists who carry their own equipment aboard and perform their own experiments.

Payoffs. For more than 20 years, NASA rigidly maintained an American-only policy on manned flight, despite the substantial number of non-U.S.-ground personnel working on NASA projects. It was not until September, 1980, that the United States changed its policy. May-Gen. James Abrahamson, NASA's associate director for space flight, announced the reversal in Ottawa, where he and other U.S. space officials were celebrating the 20th anniversary of U.S.-Canadian space co-operation. The relationship began with NASA's launch of Canada's first satellite.

Ask C satellite under construction: 'we are drifting, there is no leadership'





Soviet and Vietnamese cosmonauts undergoing preflight training at sea, becoming instant Eastern Bloc celebrities

COVER

Ria, the Alouette, in September, 1982. A businessman's announcement that Canadian payload specialists would be welcomed on future shuttle flights ultimately led to this week's astronaut appointments. Added NASA's Kenneth Pedersen, director of international affairs: "It's a multinational crew helps us to spread the cost of these missions, and gives us access to highly qualified scientists."

Undoubtedly, Washington was also motivated by sheer gratitude for services rendered. The Europeans made a gift to NASA of the \$1.3-billion Spacelab that Columbia carried last week, and Canada designed and built the new furnace. HBI-certifies space air which is so essential to the shuttle mission. Said a NASA spokesman in Houston last week: "We might have been able to get the money from Congress, but we might not have been able to do these things on our own."

The Canadian astronaut program may be small, but the industry it is intended to stimulate is big and growing. The government estimates that the Canadian space industry employs a total of 3,000 highly trained workers in the public and private sectors, and

a 1983 report by Woods Gordon, a Toronto-based consulting firm, says that the industry grew tenfold during 1978-1982. There are more than 50 manufacturing and consulting firms, mostly Canadian-owned, in the space business, and some of their products are very large. Canada has placed 12 Canadian satellites in orbit since Alouette. As a result, Canada has become internationally accepted as an authority on communications satellites design and manufacturing. A case in point: Spar Aerospace

Ltd. of Toronto recently won a \$30-million contract to design a satellite for Brazil, and it is now bidding on a \$160-million Nigerian project.

Spacelab Best known among the private sector companies is Spar, the designer and builder of the "Cosmos" which the U.S. shuttle program sent to explore and deploy hardware in orbit. NASA has agreed to buy at least three more Canadarm-style space jibs that Spar has just completed a \$900,000 study on potential roles for Canadian companies to play if

NASA went approval to build a gigantic, permanently manned space station (estimated cost: \$5 billion to \$10 billion) at the end of the decade.

Among the most exciting of a dozen or more projects in various stages of planning, design or construction by the Canadian industry is an orbiting telescope named Starlink, which its supporters hope will be launched in the early 1990s. The optical telescope, a joint Canadian-U.S.-Australia venture, will sit on a platform in space and scan the universe for scientists on Earth. The Canadian portion of the project will cost an estimated \$60 million, and researchers believe that it may be Canada's next Canadarm-style space triumph. The device will be capable of being returned to Earth periodically

for upgrading as technology improves, and replacement will be easily in Canadian hands. According to astronomer Gordon Walker of the University of British Columbia, the project scientist, Starlink represents "an opportunity to really begin doing things, making discoveries ourselves."

NASA North: Still, some Canadians are disheartened with the space industry despite its continuing growth. The chief problem, according to critics in both sectors, the lack of any overall space program plan by the federal government. Said James Taylor, president of the Ottawa-based Canadian Astronautical Ltd.: "There is not enough money in any one department to run a decent co-ordinated program. We are drifting. There is no leadership."

The most widely suggested solution is the establishment of Canada's own space agency, a sort of NASA North that would manage and plan what is clearly



Wesley at Johnson Space Center desk

going to be a major Canadian industry in the 21st century. But some space researchers, such as Spar Vice-President Christopher Trump, disagree. "The problem with an agency," said Trump, "is that you are just going to build another layer cake of directors." So far, Johnston has given no indication that he is moved by either argument.

While the debate over the need for a NASA North continued within the space community, Canada's new astronaut were looking forward to their first official visit to the Houston facility of NASA proper, planned for early in the new year. The original plan was going plans for that they always were. It was in their stars.

With Keith Currier in Moscow, Patricia Alouette, Pat Gilchrist and Alan Williams in Toronto, William Leister in Washington and Julie Ann Dumas in Ottawa.

Science and the shuttle

The U.S. space shuttle Columbia carrying the H-1-Bell, Europe-built Spacelab was not scheduled to return to Earth until this week, but the mission last week had already exceeded most expectations—solving biological mysteries, proving scientific theories and providing out new sources of information on everything from the sea to the stars. Still, technical adviser Ray Brady at the Johnson Space Center in Houston "We have all our fingers crossed because nothing works this well for this long." In fact, mission controllers extended the space flight by 18 hours for a landing in California on Thursday, and scientists heralded it as one of the most significant space journeys ever. No fewer than 45 experi-

ment, mission science director from the European Space Agency, which built the Spacelab. "It is a real discovery, a real first." By tracing dust storms, scientists can track the movement of air 50 to 60 miles above the Earth, where the currents affect the forecasting of long-term weather patterns and climate changes.

Microbiology: Payload specialist Ulf Merbold fired up three small but powerful furnaces in the school bus-sized Spacelab to create smoke alloys impossible to make on Earth. At 2100°C, combinations of silver, aluminum, zinc and germanium melted and mixed. On Earth many molten alloys separate because gravity causes the heavier ones to sink. In space the alloys remain nearly



Merbold (foreground) with Lichtenberg, Garriot in Spacelab: success

ments took place. The most important findings:

Flame: After two grueling days during which two of the 20-man crew were dropped, shocked, spun and bludgeoned, scientists finally proved a 1954 theory that the oxidant—a tiny structure in the inner ear—controls human balance, posture and motion. In space, where there is no gravity, the oxidant barely functions, and, as a result, as many as 40 per cent of astronauts experience motion sickness. Future space travelers will have to learn to ignore the oxidant and rely on their eyes and feet to maintain balance. The first Canadian in space will pursue a similar line of inquiry.

Atmosphere: For the first time, scientists were able to accurately measure the amount of dust in the Earth's upper atmosphere. Declared Karl

Wittich as they took. Experts hope that those experiments will lead to the development of space factories where alloys with unique properties can be produced in large quantities, possibly for use in lightweight cars.

Still, some problems did arise. There were at least half a dozen computer breakdowns on Spacelab. Crewmen made repairs, but at week's end one difficulty threatened to become serious. The video transmission device that allows television pictures to be beamed back to Earth and controls the high-speed transmission of information from the experiments began to malfunction. If it were to fail, there would be no TV pictures this week, and scientific data would have to travel through a slower transmitter. The problem was eventually solved when mission specialist Robert Parker used an ordinary satellite



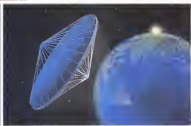
Precision angular never used to align in weightlessness: Texas

driver to fix the device. And late in the week an electrical short circuit caused two fuses on the shuttle to fail, forcing cancellation of seven of the 20 experiments on board. Still, NASA officials were pleased with the technical aspects of the mission. Staff flight director John Cox: "I think we are finally seeing the orbiter being used as a real science lab base."

Trouser. The stress involved in the crew has been working 15-hour shifts with a huge workload—also resulted in one of the first public displays of tension in space. There are 190 scientific investigations attached to the ground crew—including Canadian space science researchers and Kenneth Musgrave, one of the six main Canadian astronauts—and they all wanted the space travelers to concentrate on particular experiments. The crew—Cmdr John Young, 55, astronaut-science Parker, 46, pilot Sreeter Shaw, 38, astronaut-science Gene Garman, 53, West German physicist Manfred, 42, and biomedical engineer Byron Lichtenberg, 30, found the pace burdensome. Dutch astronaut Wubbo Ockels suddenly asked Parker, who was working with Merbold as a medical procedure, to stop and recharge a battery, restart a mainline furnace and check on an outside antenna. Parker lost his temper and said, "If you guys would recognize that there are two people up here trying to get all your stuff done, I think you might be quiet." Ockels, surprised at Parker's sharp retort, quickly apologized, and the off-duty, confined ground crew to be more diplomatic.

At the same time, the Houston center announced last week that on the shuttle's 15th mission next April, a first-time astronaut, Guion S. Stetten, 33, powered by a Buck Rogers-style jet backpack, will fly away from the space shuttle without a tether. The purpose of the dramatic free-flight will be to address a spacing, 6,000-lb satellite called the Solar Maximum Mission (SMM), which NASA launched in 1980 to study solar flares and which failed 33 months later. NASA will try to grab the whirling satellite and stabilize it. Veteran astronaut Robert L. Crippen will then fly the shuttle to within 30 feet of the Canadian can lift the satellite into the craft's cargo bay. Afterward, Nelson and another astronaut will attempt to repair the ailing satellite and relaunch it. NASA says that it would not more than \$200 million to replace and about \$15 to parts to fix. But at roughly \$150 million for a shuttle mission, it will be one of the most expensive house calls in history.

—WILLIAM LUTHERIE
in Washington



Space reflectors: sweeping the Earth like a vast spotlight as bright as 56 moons.

Mirrors in the sky

When the Soviet Union blasted last week that it may send huge orbiting mirrors into space to reflect sunlight down on dark Siberian cities during the winter, Moscow moved what was once only a distant dream a step closer to reality. The doctrine of the Soviet plan—how many mirrors, how they would be assembled and just when they might go up—were not revealed, but NASA scientists who have investigated the possibility of solar reflectors in space are enthusiastic. Declared engineer John Allen at NASA's Langley Research Center in Hampton, Va., "I am delighted that the Soviets are seriously considering orbital mirrors. That is the kind of impetus that usually generates ideas in our country."

Deceiver. For its part, NASA has no formal plans for orbiting solar reflectors. But in September, 1982, Allen and fellow NASA engineer John Cassidy published a study which described that such a project would produce substantial benefits. The engineers proposed that a bank of enormous reflectors—18 mirrors, each more than half a mile wide—could lighten the daylight hours in major U.S. cities, leading to major electricity savings at peak usage times. There would be no significant increase in heat. The space shuttle would transport the mirrors into orbit, where they would be deployed 30,000 miles above the equator. Engineers on Earth could tilt and move them by remote control. Explained Allen: "You could sweep the mirrors east to west across the continent at dusk—to give such cities as New York, Chicago, Denver and Los Angeles an extra hour or so of daylight and

then reverse the sweep at dawn." At night, he added, the mirrors might illuminate Alaskan oilfields or the Panama Canal. As well, the NASA engineers recommended using the orbit mirrors for emergency to provide illumination during natural disasters like earthquakes or for "control and surveillance" during "urban disturbances."

The benefits that space mirrors would provide for Canada are unclear. Doug de Looze, director of the University of Toronto's Institute for Aerospace Studies, for one, said that they would probably be more practical for Siberia, where there are many more large urban centers than in Canada's North. Declared de Looze: "We definitely have the technological capability now to set up orbiting mirrors. I suppose the most important question is whether it would be economically feasible."

According to last year's NASA study, the manufacturing, transporting and assembling of the mirrors might cost as much as \$1.24 billion, but the profit in electricity savings in the United States could be as much as \$245 billion after 15 years. As a result, within a decade, an object as bright as 56 average moons might appear in the evening skies, sweeping the Earth like a vast spotlight, illuminating a circular area 300 km wide at a time. Predicted New Orleans' Tulane University cosmologist Frank Taylor, well-known for his futuristic ideas in commercial space exploration: "Within a century we will launch interstellar probes. Harvesting more energy from our sun is a small step toward using the resources available in space." —PAT O'LEARY in Toronto

New homes for a nation's treasures

The fireworks flared rather than dangled in a heavily overcast sky, but that did not dampen the enthusiasm for the designs of Canada's two new national treasury houses. At their unveiling in Ottawa last week, the models of the new National Gallery of Canada and the National Museum of Man, which will be built in Ottawa and Hull by 1988, drew praise from politicians, architects and artists. That reaction countered lingering criticism over the architect selection process, the choice of sites and the advance release of some of the details of the designs of the 180-offices buildings. And the National Gallery's designer, Montreal architect Moshe Safdie, "Everyone has been so committed and excited, it has the quality of Kaya days."

That comparison was particularly fitting because it was at Montreal's Expo '67 that Safdie established his reputation with his design of the imaginative modular housing complex, Habitat 67. Since then he has worked largely on foreign projects, and his art gallery, a three-story movement of stone, copper, concrete and glass, will be only his fourth major project in Canada. The focal point of Safdie's gallery is a 118-foot-high, glass-enclosed great hall which is called a "living room for the city." It will be the entry point to the various galleries and afford visitors a



Museum of Man, National Gallery (below), an \$180-million "living room for the city"

22V view, including the Parliament buildings and, across the Ottawa River in Hull, the new Museum of Man. At the same time, Alberta architect Douglas Cardinal's serpentine, three-story design for the Museum of Man also features a great hall, with a wall of glass providing a view back across the river to Ottawa. Two main parts will house more than two million Canadian artifacts, many of which are now scattered in 37 warehouses. The design includes a theatre, which will also serve as a planetarium, a children's museum and a special gallery for touring shows. As well, a 300-m corridor of courtyards will re-create various Canadian environments, such as an old Chinatown and historic Quebec City. Said John Sutherland Boggs, chairman of the Canada Museum Construction Corp.,

"This is a building that seems to reach out and embrace people."

The selection process created a controversy among architects because Boggs circumvented the usual open-competition procedure and went straight to her choice of architects. But aside from its design featuring European art, prints, drawings, photography and modern and contemporary art, the new National Gallery will have display space for twice as much Canadian art as the present National Gallery, a converted office building in downtown Ottawa, now set to close. And many of the exhibits in the Museum of Man, which is now in cramped quarters in a 1912 building near the centre of the city, will be on display for the first time. Still, completing both buildings and their sitings within the \$186-million construction and operating budget might prove impossible. Already Boggs is contemplating cutting costs by using bricks instead of stone and by postponing some of the landscaping. Commercial real-estate Minister Francis Fox said he would hold Boggs to her budget, but he added that the government would not leave the museums without landscaping. Meanwhile, Ottawa has just finished the \$18-million aviation museum within budget.

—MURRAY BEAD
in Ottawa



If you can find the trash can, you can run a computer.

You don't have to know it's the world's most powerful personal computer.

You don't have to appreciate its unique 32-bit architecture. Or get weak in the knees when we tell you it has a million bytes of internal memory.

All you really have to know is that it's the only computer you can learn to use in under 30 minutes.

Because it's Lisa.™ From Apple.

Lisa replaces complex computer commands with simple "icons," pictures of objects familiar to anyone who's ever worked at a desk.

File folders look like file folders.

Memos like memos.

There's even a calculator and a clipboard.

To tell Lisa what you want, just point to the appropriate icon using a palm-sized device called a "mouse." As you move the mouse on your desk, the pointer moves on Lisa's screen.

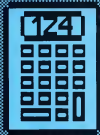
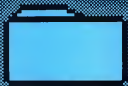
So you work intuitively, right from the start.

And every Lisa program works the same way. Once you've learned one, you'll learn the next even faster.

That's the difference between Lisa and every other computer in the world.

It lets you concentrate on what you want done.

Not on how to get a computer to do it.



Soon there'll be just two kinds of people.
Those who use computers and
those who use Apples. 



Grange: strong evidence that some of the 37 mysterious deaths were deliberate

HEALTH

Who killed the babies?

When Judge David Vankh dismissed murder charges against Toronto nurse Susan Nelles in May, 1982, because of lack of evidence, he said he was certain that at least some of the dozens of unexplained baby deaths at the city's renowned Hospital for Sick Children, where she had worked, were in fact murders. Then, evidence given at an Ontario royal commission, which has been investigating the deaths for the past six months, raised the possibility that there was no wrongdoing and that the mysterious deaths arose from ignorance about, and miscommunications at, the drug division. But last week the commission also released a second version of a previously secret report by the Ontario Forensic Centre in Atlanta, Ga. With a sleuth's precision, it outlined evidence that convinced the doctors who wrote the report that some of the deaths were deliberate.

The Ontario government commissioned the report from the prestigious Atlanta institute in September, 1982, after initial investigations indicated apparently massive overdoses of digoxin, a heart stimulant, in the corpses of many of the 36 babies who died in the hospital's cardiac ward between June, 1980, and March, 1981. Police had already charged Nelles with murder in four of the deaths, but the question of culpability remained when Vankh completely exonerated the nurse. The Atlanta team spent five months examining death records and interviewing hos-

pital staff, then handed its report to the government last February.

The report states that 18 of the 36 deaths under investigation by Mr. Justice Samuel Grange's commission were suspicious, with strong evidence that probably deliberate digoxin overdoses caused seven of them. Another 10 deaths were consistent with digoxin poisoning, said the report, but there was not enough evidence to be certain. The covered version does not name any suspects, but it states that whoever was involved had enough clinical knowledge to choose victims whose deaths would not arouse immediate suspicion, had withheld access to parents and could tamper with a child's intravenous feeding tube at night without arousing suspicion. The report noted that the digoxin-related deaths occurred primarily between midnight and 4 a.m. and were associated with one nursing team.

The report contradicted previous expert testimony that the deaths could be explained by an increase in the numbers of severely ill children in the cardiac unit, by errors in drug administration, by staffing problems or by outdated drugs. Grange has said that he would name suspects in his final report, due early next year, if he had sufficient evidence. But the likelihood of his pinpointing a suspect on the basis of a report that has been available to the attorney general for nine months appeared to be minimal.

—ROBERT BLOCH in Toronto

SAAB

A watchdog with no bite

From the start, Rita Lovell was an unlikely candidate for the difficult task of stopping industry from dumping toxic chemicals into the environment and making companies clean up the deadly mess that already exists. Her major qualification for employment by the U.S. government was that she had worked on President Ronald Reagan's election campaign in California. Indeed, most of her experience has been gained in helping the very companies that, in her position as a senior administrator at the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), she was responsible for policing. As a result, Grange insisted at the time of her appointment that Lovell disqualify herself from any case involving her former employer, Aerojet-General Corp., a California-based aerospace and defense products company. She did not, and last week a U.S. district court jury in Washington found her guilty of perjury and obstructing a congressional inquiry into her management of the EPA's \$1.8-billion program to clean up hazardous waste sites. She will be sentenced on Jan. 9 and face up to 20 years in prison.

There was suspicion from the beginning that Lovell, now 38, might turn out to be an environmentalist's nightmare—a watchdog without teeth. The case against her ranged out at enormous speeds that rocked the EPA earlier this year. Twenty-one top officials, including administrator Anne Burford, resigned after allegations of perjury, conflict of interest and political manipulation. But only Lovell faced criminal charges. The prosecution established that when Lovell discovered that her former employer was under investigation, she did not disqualify herself from the case but, rather, called Aerojet-General officials to warn them. As well, Lovell denied under oath a congressional committee that she knew Aerojet was being investigated.

The EPA shutdown has particular relevance to Canada because, just before the scandal broke in February, 1983, the agency took a strong position against ordering effective action to curb U.S. industry's contribution to the acid rain problem. Now, with the Reagan administration's environmental program in disarray, it is possible that a new team may feel under pressure to take up the campaign against acid rain soon.

—WILLIAM LEWIS in Washington

SAAB. A PRACTICAL CAR OR A PERFORMANCE CAR?



Our innovations make it both. In the beginning, Saab engineers knew that keeping an open mind on new ideas would result in an exceptional family sports sedan. That's the way it started—and that's the way it is today.

Consider these features, then consider that they're only a few of Saab's innovations: the heated driver's seat, the hatchback, 12-speaker heating and filtration system, non-asbestos brakes self-repairing bumpers, safety cage construction, and headlamp wiper/wipers. For the record, Saab also introduced turbocharging to passenger cars in 1977. Now, we've introduced another innovation that's made it better.

Turbo APC—The absolute brilliance of simplicity. APC stands for Automatic Performance Control, and it's a Saab Turbo exclusive. APC has been meticulously engineered to complement Saab's outstanding 2 liter overhead cam, fuel-injected engine.

It's a brilliantly simple system of sensors and regulators which monitors engine performance and optimizes turbo response. The result: consistently exceptional turbo performance and increased

fuel efficiency—even with lower grade gasoline. **SAAB—if you can't be satisfied with second best.** Get all the features, all the comfort, all the performance you ever wanted in a car. It all starts at just over \$15,000*. Get behind the wheel of a Saab 900 or Turbo APC today. Our innovations will look good on you.

*Price does not include Provincial taxes, license, freight, dealer charges, optional models, paint or accessories. Dealer may sell for less.

SAAB

Swedish engineering. Depend on it.

An escape into fantasy and adventure

Sporting bold titles and glossy wrappers, the annual series of holiday giftbooks is an unforgoingly rich and satisfying as a full-course Christmas feast. In a time of mounting anxiety over nuclear destruction, such glowing testimonials to human achievement and the enduring glory of culture seem especially necessary. At their best, they provide a deep note of reassurance, as well as the luxury of an escape out of a troubled world into a bright realm of fantasy and adventure.

The giftbook of the season will likely be *Whales: A Celebration* (Lester & Orpen, Dunno, \$35), compiled and edited by Toronto poet Greg Gorton. A sumptuous anthology of writings, artwork and musical scores inspired by whales and dolphins, the book includes contributions extending over 5,000 years: the Book of Jonah rubs shoulders with John Fowles, Michelangelo with Michael Snow and D.H. Lawrence with Margaret Laurence (whose aerobic *Poems—For the Whaling Fleet* is a highlight of the book). *Whales* contains enough magnificent images to disprove former Herman Melville's contention in *Moby Dick*: "The great Leviathan is that one creature in the world which must remain unspeakable to the best."

Swimming through the anthology's headwinds of attrition are two main themes. The first is the sheer impression that sea mammals have afforded an avel and perched crew. Man has never been able to take his superiority over whales for granted, and in many ways their muscle and language remain a mystery. But the book also locates the barbarous destruction that human beings continue to inflict. Whales is an act of rage and homage; it should bring great pleasure and a modicum of grief to thousands of readers.

For anyone who has ever longed to detect a cockroach or understand the ecology of sand dunes, Gerald Durrell's *The Amateur Naturalist* (Random House, \$26.95) would make an excellent present. An international handbook of nature study, it is packed with strange and wonderful facts, peacock better acquaints with manx, a South American bird sailed the boozier one climb like a reptile and swim like a fish. Durrell writes with such infectious enthusiasm for all the living creatures on the planet that, he can make even scorpions seem enticing. No other nature writer would dream of comparing tropical insects to "Channel bottom with legs."

The book is directed specifically at



Art: Marla from Anna Leibovitz: Photographs, persuading celebrities to disrobe

young people who have begun to observe nature, but it could reward any adult who has forgotten the richness and intimacy of the natural world. The hundreds of drawings and photographs evokes and illuminates Durrell's coolly glibly test. His long-standing plan for conservation becomes all the more poignant now that entire habitats, not just individual species, are threatened with extinction. Still, *The Amateur Naturalist* is predominantly a cheerful work; it could have been called

The Joy of Nature. "As a naturalist," Durrell observes, "you will never suffer from that awful modern disease called boredom."

Boredom has never been a problem for British artist Ralph Steadman, who has always been comfortable in the company of genius. Whether illustrating the life of Sigmund Freud or the needs of Irish hunter-hunter Paddy O'Brien, Steadman uses freely wrought but often grotesque images to draw out the aesthetic elements of great minds. In *I, Geni-*

us (Aldrich Press, \$29.95), he charts the life of Leonardo da Vinci with a wryly invented autobiography and characteristically unshelved information. Illustrations Steadman captures the human feelings behind the genius he shows a fearful da Vinci looking over in mortal anguish as he faces the blank canvas that is to become *The Last Supper*. The same irreverence fuels the documentation of da Vinci's madcap attempts to fly and walk on water, his machine to create a monster, his observations of 16th-century Florence life and his insights into science, medicine and art. It is unlikely that any artist will ever surpass da Vinci's achievements, but, like his subject, Steadman demonstrates an enormous talent for "knowing how to see."

For readers who are more interested in the intricacies of the imagination, Jose Pinelo's *Jose Pinelo* (Borel, \$25), a tribute to the visual imagination of Henri Matisse, is a dazzling variation on the conventional giftbook. A facsimile of a 1977 limited edition book of 20 "concept" prints and handwritten text by the artist, Jose is a joyous whirl of saturated colors and rhythmic shapes. During a prolonged convalescence in 1941, the bedridden Matisse turned himself to "drawing with scissors," subsequently developing his hobby into a full-fledged art form. "To cut to the quick, I came reminds me of the direct cutting of sculptors," he wrote. Certainly, the almost black silhouette in *Jose*, suspended in a deep-blue sky filled with

against a rich magenta backdrop, red leaves floating in hot turquoise borders. His childlike world is a tonic to restore the most faded spirit to a sense of wonder and delight.

In the postwar period, revolutionary changes in the visual arts have left the serene and accomplished world of Matisse behind. The explosion of activity in the visual arts has created a spreading, at times ecstatic, terrain whose boundaries have known only to the most adventurous enthusiasts in Canada. There are several thousand painters, sculptors, photographers and video artists, and the art-going public has had trouble following the course of creative ferment. Two recent works will help to point the way for art lovers: Vincent (Hogarth & McIntyre, \$28.95), a collection of six essays by Canadian critics and curators, and *Contemporary Canadian Art* (Hartung, \$27.95 hard-cover, \$19.95 soft-cover), a historical survey by David Barnett and Marilyn Schiff. Together they define many of the aesthetics of the contemporary scene while leaving plenty of uncharted territory for future historians.



Matisse is a feast for the eye, with 120 works of art reproduced on a large scale and in glorious color. On their own, the images tell a vivid tale of change from Paul Klee's Borel's rich black-and-white abstract paintings of the 1950s to the positive semi-abstract neo-expressionist works of the 1980s. The essays are not works of serious scholarship but rather

loosely structured descriptive readings on such topics as abstract, conceptual art and landscape art. The most accessible piece is Vancouver curator Allen Bakker's soberant introduction, which deftly traces a range of postwar movements. But the multi-author format leads to considerable overlap.

And certain essays, such as Toronto critic Gary Michael Dault's on abstract painting in the 1960s and 1980s, retrace familiar historical ground. Globe and Mail art critic John Bentley May, however, contributes a slick, lively account of more recent avant-garde work, from the triviality of Vincent Tasson's impersonation of Mr. Peanut in a 1975 mock campaign for Vancouver mayor to the alienated stance of recent neo-expressionist painting.

As a reasonably exhaustive survey of the postwar period, *Contemporary Canadian Art* offers far more information than *Vincent*, although the book's reproductions are small, blurry and largely black and white. Authors Barnett and Schiff begin confidently in their tightly structured chapters on abstract painting in the 1950s, but their

From Mountains of the Middle Kingdom, Van by Harvey (above), Jacobus (below)





Leggip from Canadian *Entertainment*; Steadman's de Vries (opposite) *Novelty*

organization and analysis become progressively weaker until, in the concluding chapter on recent painting, they simply string out a confusing list of unrelated paragraphs on individual artists. Despite the author's seeming reluctance to place individuals within a broader context, they provide competent formal descriptions of particular works and a useful compendium of names and images. By default, the book is sure to become a standard reference.

As the latest offering in a string of lavish volumes devoted to the members of the Group of Seven, *Frederick H. Varley* (King Porter, 1994, by Varley's son Peter, provides an inevitable sense of familiarity. But Varley was only briefly associated with the group and he regretted its unwavering pursuit of landscape painting. A strong, sensitive draughtsman, as seen in his spirited 1918 drawing of sailor Mano de la Roche, Varley devoted most of his career, until his death in 1960, to portrait and figure painting. Varley was at his best in his more conventional portraits, such as *Joseph P. Gordon*, whose regal bearing and confidently modelled features convey a vibrant impression of pride and dignity. But when the artist indulged his fondness for bright colors and heavy brushwork, as in the *Lord James in Green*, his frequently overworked but subject. Unfortunately, the good is indifferently lumped to-

gether with the bad in the book's all color plates. Still, given the Canadian public's abiding love for the Group of Seven, the book's analyzing tone of how work will likely not be so serious.

For a different audience, *Artists' Lives*, the chief photographer, Annie Lebowitz, has long been the subject of her own. Tom Wolfe wonders in his introduction to *Artists' Lives* (Random House, \$45.95) how she managed to persuade so many celebrities to let their shirts off. Such a pose is perhaps expected from Nick Jagger or Sylvester Stallone. But for Jimmy Kimmel, John Irving and Robert Penn Warren (who, in his elderly nakedness, looks equally prepared for loss or death) to have the available beauty of their chests indicates that either the famous have become increasingly used to revealing all or that Lebowitz, for whom photography is an act of "knowing," inspires a rare trust.

Lebowitz has definitely gone beyond making the famous look simply famous. She is not a fashion photographer like the other celebrated magazine portraitists, Annylene and Bernice, but a photojournalist. She is not in the business to seduce images but to play with it. Lebowitz's portrait of Dolly Parton takes Parton's tongue-in-cheek cartoon sensuality to the next level by posing her exaggerated figure in front of the knaply exaggerated busting form of Arnold

Schwartz. Lebowitz's answer, "The staphier the idea is, the better it looks," for the *Rolling Stone* cover shot of Blues Brothers Dan Aykroyd and John Belushi she had them painted blue. In her hands, it seems not just a job but their natural skin color. Her playful literal-mindedness allows a laugh in subject can share.

But Lebowitz has a tougher side. She often moves in with people and traps them in isolating circumstances where they have nothing else to do but pose for her. Thus they will participate in the picture-making process of revealing the distance between themselves and their image, or just how much they believe in their own. Debra Winger touches tongues with a German shepherd under a desert moon. John Lennon is not the mousy rebel but the supplicant boy, naked and curled around a fully dressed Yoko—a picture that stops its viewers far short of how working, inspiring instead a slightly repulsed understanding of Lennon's vulnerability.

Annie Lebowitz has a common-sense appreciation of the ephemeral nature of star photography. "In the long run I keep thinking this stuff is just chemistry and it dissolves . . ." She is concerned that the work is not in some state and captures the face inside the frame.

While Lebowitz has made her name recording the heroes of pop culture, Debut's has made a business of documenting the troubles of the stars since 1982. It has published the leading reference work on the British aristocracy. Now, Debut's has stamped its gilded imprimatur on Canada's elite with its *Illustrated Guide to the Canadian Establishment* (McGraw, \$45). The book pays homage through obvious color photographs and skimpy text to such powerful families as the Richardsons, Kleins, Holmes and Bushmans, as well as to hundreds of present Canadians from all sides of the political spectrum. Known for media's Catherine Leggett, with her come-hither smile, and painter William Rouse, posing with a nude model, they are not a glamorous group to look at. But despite the predictable parade of blue-suited executives, glimmers of the truth at play give the book a vicarious appeal. In his introductory essay, general editor Peter C. Newman outlines his love-hate relationship with the Canadian establishment, mingling sharp-eyed criticism with its winged and beguiling with sophisticated descriptions of their aims,



hopes, fears, doubts and favorite watering holes. Most readers are sure to have some quibbles with the exclusions (surely poet Leonard Cohen and broadcaster Patrick Watson deserve mention in the section on arts and media). But rather than take Debut's seriously, it is far better to enjoy its frivolous pleasures for what they are worth.

In Pierre Berton's *The Klondike Quest: A Photographic Diary 1897-1899* (McClelland and Stewart, \$59) all the elements of a great photo book come together—a perfect mishmash of text, pictures and design. The Klondike Gold Rush, everyone's escape from the depression of the 1890s, was a testament to the distance between grand expectations and actual reality. The book is indeed a photographic diary 200 archival photos profoundly illustrate how far a dream can drive men. The decade faces of the 30,000 who crammed into every party take of a boat to go north in 1897 give way to the mass camps of men queuing in the arctic cold to hand supplies on their backs over the Chilkoot Pass in Dawson City. The faces become zombie-like—thousands found the struggle to get their adventure onough. Occasionally, designer Frank Newfield comes in as an individual, and those solitary faces confirm a mass hysteria. Berton's account adds the incentives of colorful characters which would turn the event into a series of eccentric escapades. The Klondike quest was a mass escape of both clerics and other little

men, many of them surprised themselves by surviving.

For amateur adventurers, the color plate has enhanced exploration immeasurably. And no one has explored the possibilities of color photography better than U.S. mountaineer and photographer Galen Rowell in *Mountains of the Middle Kingdom* (Douglas & McIntyre, \$45). One of the first Americans to travel to the remote high mountains of Western China and Tibet after the Second World War, Rowell spent two years between 1959, when China first opened its doors to foreign mountaineers, and 1960 driving, climbing, rifling up yaks and skiing in the Chinese outback. Unlike his arrogant Victorian forebears, Rowell reveals himself in his journal as an explorer who walked softly. He refers to the world's highest mountain as Tibet's southern border by its ancient, ancient name, Chomolungma, not the imperial Everest. But it is Rowell's 80 color photos that make his one of the finest mountain books in recent years. Images of Tibet's violent high desert plateau shimmer in the thin air, the red of a boy's hat burns on the page and a wash of rose-gold light from a cabbage field at twilight. Rowell calls the book a "redemption" of wilderness China, and readers will find it a welcome one.

English photographer Don McCullin specializes in images of some of the grimmest places on earth—Vietnam,

Khmer, Uttar, Palestinian refugee camps. John Le Carré, who traveled with McCullin through Lebanon in 1982, has praised his work as a totally authentic portrayal of modern warfare. McCullin's new book, *Born in a City on Cross* (Morrow, \$25), is a collection of black-and-white photographs from the Lebanese conflicts of 1976 and 1982. Shot in conditions of extreme danger, his image photographs bear witness to the intensity of life among the ruins. McCullin's pictures have the eerie ability to fill a silent scene with sound—laughter, machine-gun fire, cries of rage and pain. He takes dead aim at the emotions, a characteristic photograph shows his public Palestinian boys, one of them with a mandolin, serenading the corpses of a Palestinian child. Yet, looking at the destruction that McCullin's camera so methodically records, the viewer turns into a voyeur. To achieve a brilliant image of devastation is somehow an obscene response, an acquiescence in horror, and *Born in a City on Cross* finally induces a sense of how less fatigue, in spite of McCullin's fierce sympathy for the victims of war, his photographs can even induce a despairing hedonism. "Eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow the world may resemble Beirut."

—MARK ARLEY, ASHLEY COLLINS, THOMAS HOPEWELL, GILMAN MACKEY, IAN PRATTEN

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 *Pollock*, *Wheeler* (M)
- 2 *Pet Sematary*, *King* (M)
- 3 *Rebecca's Eye*, *Atwood* (C)
- 4 *A Time for Justice*, *Callaghan* (M)
- 5 *The Money Game*, *Stewart* (M)
- 6 *Johnny Boy*, *Lee* (M)
- 7 *The Name of the Book*, *Boe* (C)
- 8 *Berlin Game*, *Deighton* (M)
- 9 *Antisocial*, *McEwan*, *Tracy* (M)
- 10 *The Little Drummer Girl*, *Le Carré* (M)

Nonfiction

- 1 *The Game*, *Deighton* (M)
- 2 *In Search of Excellence*, *Peters* and *Waterman Jr.* (M)
- 3 *You Can't Print That*, *Levy* (M)
- 4 *The Money Game*, *Stewart* (M)
- 5 *Look Me Up*, *Blacks* (M)
- 6 *Washington* (M)
- 7 *The Book of James Earl Ray*, *Brown* (M)
- 8 *True North*, *Not Storing* and *Finn*, *McManis* (M)
- 9 *The Blue Walk-South Cape*, *in Canada*, *Stroud* (M)
- 10 *Debut's Illustrated Guide to the Canadian Establishment*, *Newman* (M)
- 11 *Wages of Eagles*, *Follett* (M)

1. *Partners list week*

There's no place quite like College Park

Where else can you take a quick elevator from your office to an international selection of restaurants and fast-food outlets?

Where else can you take a fast spin on an outdoor skating rink during your lunch hour? And where else can you conduct conferences in a magnificent hotel that is actually part of your own complex?

Nowhere else.

Recreate, work, live or play there's no place quite like College Park.



Macleod-Hunter Building
777 Bay Street, College Park



For office and retail leasing,
call or write:
Telephone (416) 862-0562
33 Yonge Street, Suite 1900
Toronto, Ontario M5E 1S9

Improvising Shakespeare

THE PASSE MIRABILE HAMLET

Directed by Clarke Rogers

For the first time in its 18-year history, Toronto's Theatre Passe Muraille has set aside its role as an originator of new Canadian plays to confront Shakespeare. The 11-member cast of *Hamlet*, which made the *Passe Muraille* alumni reading list, includes

the theatre's founder, Jan Gennard, as Polonius and Linda Griffiths (*Murphy and Pierre*) as Ophelia. Associate artistic director Jim Plouffe has also redesigned the entire theatre. While the re-created BlackBox continues to present original works (the *Avantgarde* Angel Repertory's experimental *1st Man* is currently showing), the *Hamlet* Platoon has divided the spacious new stage into two distinct levels with a palatial wooden staircase on one side and rickety metal steps on the other.

By retrofitting his production *The Passe Mirabile Hamlet*, artistic director Clarke Rogers is signaling that the theatre's tradition of plain folks performing plain plays will yield to no one, not even Shakespeare. Portentous program notes suggest that *Hamlet* serves as the resonance of contemporary society and should be personalized with a strongly ethical or political emphasis, but that does not materialize. By presenting the play in modern dress on a bare stage with a minimum of props, and by giving each actor free rein, Rogers is, in fact, practicing a devoted form of improvisational theatre, although Shakespeare's text remains untouched, the characters relate as randomly as tumbling dice.

Still, the fundamental dynamics of power at Elsinore are clear-cut from the start: Gennard's Polonius is so rash, fool, but a sinister grey eminence mentoring Claudius, who is as much a lackey as a freewheeling Bay Street tycoon in David Fox's inventive performance. Gertrude (Kacey Rattley) and Ophelia are emotional victims who suffer physical and verbal abuse and must sacrifice their sexuality on the altars of state. Immobilized by the opposing forces of revenge and love, *Hamlet* (Jaycee Coleman, in a black suit with no tie) is the most unheroic student prince imaginable. However, during a genuine shille and cantic, bawling delivery

which occasionally degenerate into unintentional self-parody, Coleman launches a unique *Hamlet*, nervously depressed but tinged with bookish sensuousness and sly humor.

Largely astounded in the classroom, the members of the cast chew the scene to shreds. But in the process they expose plot lines and a tightly buried undercurrent of stifled specifying and



Coleman as *Hamlet* in unique, unheroic *Hamlet*

overattention to costume and design. The informality of the play within a play reveals the human beings behind the rules they assume in court. Gennard and Coleman especially answer surprising similarities between Polonius and Hamlet—they both love theatre and giving advice. Both Seneca's simple, poignant reading of the First Player's macabre speech to a recorder accompanied almost justifies the so-called approach in itself.

Javelite theatrics abound, however—Seneca later spells an amazing rendition of the gravedigger by playing his shovel like an electric guitar. In the end, annoying inconsistency defers engaging consistency. But with reverential treatments of Shakespeare prevailing at Stratford and at regional theatres across Canada, a more coherent and less self-conscious interpretation of *The Passe Mirabile Hamlet* could still provide a stimulating alternative.

—MARK CHANDLER

Strike it Rich.



A blend of imported rum from Jamaica with Canadian rum bottled by Wray & Nephew Canada Limited, Toronto, Canada. Du mélange de rhum importé de Jamaïque et de rhum canadien embouteillé par Wray & Nephew Canada Limited, Toronto, Canada.

750 ml

40% alc./vol.

THE RICH RUM FLAVOUR OF JAMAICA

More
Gift
Ideas!



A DOCTOR IN THE WEST
A sequel to the best-selling novel by
Marvin Usher. Recollections of a physician
and story-teller. \$17.95



VISIONS: Contemporary Art in Canada
ed by P. Brough. A collection of essays
on the history and nature of contemporary
visual art. \$19.95



CONTENTS: The Teen Years
by Martin Sprag. A collection of essays
on the history and nature of contemporary
visual art. \$19.95



DOCTORS by Marvin Usher
A portrait of Canadian physicians, their
careers, challenges, rewards, politics and
regulations. \$17.95

Canada's Best Seller
**CLASSIC
BOOKSHOPS**



California storm damage: one of the greatest climatic upheavals in a century

ENVIRONMENT

The legacy of El Niño

It is called El Niño, "the child" in Spanish, but its impact on weather systems throughout the world during the past year has hardly been child's play. El Niño, the abnormally warm current in the Southern Pacific that made normal atmospheric pressure conditions over the ocean go awry, altered winter and spring weather from Alberta to Australia. Those alterations caused billions of dollars in damage to crops and property and claimed more than 1,300 lives, according to the U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration. Now, as several countries recover from droughts or torrential rains linked to the 1982-1983 El Niño, scientists are performing their post-mortem on the event. What occurs with varying intensity every four to eight years. Their verdict: it was the most powerful El Niño and, indeed, one of the greatest climatic upheavals of any sort in at least a century.

El Niño's cause is difficult to chart, but the latest trend took many scientists by surprise. El Niño, which Peruvian fishermen first noticed almost 200 years ago, usually becomes apparent at Christmastime—and that is why it got its name, which refers to Jesus. Traditionally, the first signs of its appearance are warmer than normal waters off the Peruvian coast. But the latest El Niño set in without warning in the summer of 1982, six months before the phenomenon usually occurs. And it was located in the western, tropical Pacific near Indonesia, far from its usual loca-

tion. Scientists throughout the world are still analyzing data and attempting, with little success, to explain why the El Niño was so powerful. Certainly it was vast, covering an area at least as large as Canada, and it involved increases in sea temperature as high as 5° or 6° C. Real Eugene Rasmusson, a scientist with the U.S. National Weather Service's Climate Analysis Center in Washington, D.C.: "I do not think anybody has any good theories on why this one came so strongly."

Still, experts agree that the climatic event has finally exhausted itself, even though there are lingering effects, including slightly above-normal sea surface temperatures off the coast of South America. Explained William Steyer, a physical oceanographer at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver: "This is like a big punch to the system, and the system has not settled." Scientists insist that the residual effects do not suggest that there will be another El Niño this winter. Declared Rasmusson: "It looks very remote indeed that there would be an occurrence right now."

Scientists are puzzled as to why the recent El Niño was so potent, but they do know for certain that it wrought unprecedented havoc. They say it generated massive cloud systems which in turn caused heavy rains and flooding last winter and spring in Ecuador and Peru. Flooding and mud slides in those countries claimed 600 lives and destroyed crops and property worth \$500

FUJI TAKES THE GOLD



WITH NEW FUJICOLOR HR

Shoot with new Fujicolor HR and see why it's the chosen film of the Los Angeles 1984 Olympics. Three breakthrough technologies give you brilliant colors, super-fine grain and razor-sharpness. Color pictures so lifelike there's no competition. Try one roll and join the world's applause.



FUJICOLOR HR

is available in three popular sizes: 35 mm, 110, 126, 135, 136, 137

©1984 FUJIFILM U.S.A. Inc. *Official Stock of the Olympic Games Association



"A Heineken: that's exactly what I had in mind."

cille. El Niño has also been linked to hurricanes in Hawaii and French Polynesia. El Niño's atmospheric pressure changes caused drought in southern Peru, western Bolivia, Australia and Indonesia. And it is believed to have caused drought and dry conditions in Southern India, Sri Lanka and south-east Africa. El Niño's connection to unusual and disastrous weather conditions in North America is more tenuous. Rasmusson said that it probably caused the heavy rains in the U.S. Gulf Coast and it may be to blame, as well, for the severe storms that battered California and Arizona.

In Canada, El Niño's effect last winter is the "94-million question," said George Boer, a meteorologist-climatologist at the Canadian Climate Centre in Toronto. Although many Canadians enjoyed one of the gentlest winters in a century last year, not all experts are convinced that El Niño was fully responsible for the phenomenon. Boer, for one, said his computer analyses indicate that El Niño was a factor. "But it was not the total reason," he said. "In other words, if we had a similar El Niño in a few years, we would not have an identical winter."

Off Canada's west coast, there is no doubt that El Niño caused a flow of warm water that in turn had a profound impact on fisheries. Steven Talbot, an oceanographer at the Federal Institute of Ocean Sciences in Sidney, B.C., said changes in water temperatures and sea levels off Vancouver Island last fall and winter indicated that "something spectacular" had occurred. But Richard Scammon, a fisheries biologist and director of the Federal Fisheries Research Branch in Nanaimo, B.C., said that the full impact on spawning fish stocks will not be known for at least a year.

As some experts assess the economic impact of El Niño, others are attempting to discover what causes the phenomenon by poring over the wealth of data on the latest occurrence. All the scientists know for certain is that in December, every four or five years, the eastward trade winds slacken for some season near the equatorial dateline in the mid-Pacific, which leads to an underwater surge of warm water that rolls toward South America.

As more and more scientists begin assessing El Niño, the puzzle may soon be solved. In January, 1985, experts around the world will begin participating in a mammoth 18-year study of El Niño, sponsored by the World Meteorological Organization and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. Eventually, scientists say they may learn to predict El Niño and prepare the world for the disasters and cold weather regressions that it brings about. —PATRICIA HUGHES in Toronto

BEST OF TASTE



BEEFEATER: Spirit of England

Even More Gift Ideas!



THE MONEY SPINNERS by Bud McLean
A guide into the covert world of Canadian banking \$27.95



CANADIAN PACIFIC - A Portrait of Power by Simon Schlegelberg, author of *Waves of Prosperity* \$24.95



A HERO FOR OUR TIME An intimate story of the Kennedy Years by Roger G. Martin, author of *Jennings* and *The Women We Loved* \$24.95



Belmont's ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO THE CANADIAN ENTERTAINMENT, FILM & TELEVISION CAREER ENCYCLOPEDIA \$45.95

Canada's Best Sellers
CLASSIC BOOKSHOPS

FOR THE RECORD

Jazz-guitar revelations

THE ED BICKERT 3 AT TORONTO'S BOURBON BLUES
(COLUMBIA)

Just Esters are familiar with Toronto guitarist Ed Bickert in several roles, as a core musician in the late Paul Desmond, as chairperson accompanist for Rosemary Clooney on her *Songs of Harold Arlen* and as a subtle solo player. They will likely find his new album, recorded live last January, to be a revelation. At heart, an ensemble record with an expansive spirit, *The Ed Bickert 3 at Toronto's Bourbon Blues* also offers short sales. While Bickert's refined precision remains unchanged, his propulsion of the rhythm section (Mike Hanna on drums and Steve Wallace on bass) is more energetic than his previous records. At times Bickert seems slightly aloof as Warren Vache growls an introduction to *Lonesome Blues* and Scott Hamilton's saxophone begins heated exchanges on *The Wicker*. But when he does step out on these cuts, his solos like *The Sophisticated Swing of The Ed Bickert 3* will bring great pleasure to the guitarist's fans and to those less enchanted by Bickert's earlier work. The album should stand as the best Canadian jazz album of 1989.

STANDARD, VOL. 1
Keith Jarrett
(ECM/WEA)

Having exhausted the possibilities of his freely improvised solo concert albums, pianist Keith Jarrett has now set up a trio to explore classic jazz and pop tunes. Because of Jarrett's mastery of tone and melody, the idea is sound, but *Standard, Vol. 1* fails in execution. The problems begin with the rhythm section. Bassist Gary Peacock and drummer Jack DeJohnette are not heavy-

Dr. Moola and Hammer have begun a productive musical partnership that has resulted in a pared-down jazz equivalent to synthpop rock.

STANDARD, VOL. 1
Keith Jarrett
(ECM/WEA)

Having exhausted the possibilities of his freely improvised solo concert albums, pianist Keith Jarrett has now set up a trio to explore classic jazz and pop tunes. Because of Jarrett's mastery of tone and melody, the idea is sound, but *Standard, Vol. 1* fails in execution. The problems begin with the rhythm section. Bassist Gary Peacock and drummer Jack DeJohnette are not heavy-



Bickert refined precision and energetic drive

handed for a song like *God Bless the Child*, so as a result, the trio's 15-minute version sounds more like *Blood Sweat and Tears* than *Billie Holiday*. But the record's overall failures are Jarrett's own. Even when DeJohnette comes back with his brushwork on *Morning of the Stars* and *I Never Loved My Mind*, the pianist's faded lyrics obscure him. Still worse, the piano's microphone accidentally picks up Jarrett's persistent vomiting. Unless producer Manfred Eicher can banish Jarrett's rooky notes, the *Standard* series will prove to be one of the most annoying projects in jazz.

—BART THOMAS



Neil and Debbie (left) promoting Canada Dry; "Starlings" of rock stars and sponsors

MUSIC

The selling power of rock

By Nicholas Jennings

Rebellion from birth, rock 'n' roll has broken an unyielding rule of society as it has guitar strings. But the recession has opened rock musicians they are now courting the establishment they once defiantly stood against. With the rising costs of touring, many rock bands are seeking corporate sponsorship to offset their expenses. In return, they must oblige the companies with some degree of product endorsement. Last week, in one of the most financially lucrative of such arrangements, the black music group The Jacksons signed a contract with Pepsi-Cola for worth some \$10 million.

The Jackson deal was arranged by Rockhill, Inc., a major marketing specialist which opened Canadian offices in Toronto last month. Controlling 56 per cent of the rock sponsorship business in the United States, Rockhill has proven that pop music can sell a wide range of consumer items. While critics charge that rock musicians' endorsement of soft drinks amounts to artistic compromise, the controversial sponsorship of beer and cigarettes raises more serious ethical questions.

But for the deal makers, sponsorship of rock acts is simply a shrewd business idea. Last year Rockhill earned more than \$100 million in fees and merchandise sales. Since Jay Chelan, began

Rockhill in 1976, the firm has created more than 50 sponsorships, or "endorsements," as it calls them. However, some critics find the offspring of these unions to be illegitimate. Says Dave Marsh, publisher of the New York-based music newsletter *Rock and Roll Confidential*: "Either corporate sponsorship will kill rock 'n' roll, or rock will kill itself of such excessiveness."

Some sponsors have forged alliances with some of the most successful acts in rock, the signing of those ties will be difficult. In 1981 Rockhill made a major breakthrough when it arranged Jays Perforce's sponsorship of *The Rolling Stones' U.S. tour*. The idea of a sponsorship became "respectable," says 20-year-old Coleman, because of the band's prominence. Since that highly lucrative marriage, singers Darby Hill and John Dens have posed for Canada Dry soft drink. The Who said farewell under the aegis of Schlitz and Molson beverages, and guitarist Eric Clapton toured the United States sponsored by Camel cigarettes. In Canada, Vancouver's Levee promoted a new model of a Wilson guitar sports car in 1988, and last summer Molson experimented by sponsoring rock concerts.

In its role of matchmaker, Rockhill provides the medium for the association or endorsement. The lowest form of what Coleman calls "a good corporate tie-in" consists of some sponsor identi-

A Blend of Quality



BELL'S Scotch Whisky

Great Gift Ideas



CONTEMPORARY CANADIAN ART
by David Bomford and Marilee Goff
A monthly illustrated history of Canadian art
ISBN 0-80 8-105 218-92



THE JOY OF INTERNATIONAL COOKING
Getting cooking need not be difficult or expensive—over 1800 recipes! Get this only with just 25.95 ISBN 0-80 8-105 218-92



NOEL - The World of Professionalism
Making by Gwendolyn Orr and Barbara
Packed with data, information and lovely photos
Highly illustrated only with 225.00 ISBN 0-80 8-105 218-92



COOKIES by Marilee Goff
Learn the secrets of how to make cookies
recipes over 200 recipes
ISBN 0-80 8-105 218-92

Canada's Bestselling
CLASSIC BOOKSHOPS

reaction on a concert program that doubles as a poster, an album and an other advertising material. More direct endorsement involves a "buddy act" relationship with the product and a promotional role for the performer in radio spots and public appearances. For Hall and Oates's \$2.5-million *Graceland* they deal, the album's release is spread in all of their 2000 tour merchandise—T-shirts, posters and programs. As well, the performers had to make themselves available throughout the tour as dinner dates for contest winners and appear in a promotional poster holding news of Canada Dry ginger ale.

For some bands, the extent of their involvement with a tour sponsor is less important than the kind of product their fans would, in effect, see them endorsing. During its 46-day North American tour last year, the Toronto band Triumph linked itself with Coors. All-Star sporting shoes. Says Triumph's manager, Joseph Owens: "The band was cautious about cigarettes, hard liquor and, to a lesser extent, beer, but who could get out at a running shoe sponsor?"

Sponsors may fit the fashion tastes of the rock scene, but the affiliation with alcohol and tobacco companies has made many observers fearful of the effect on a young, impressionable audience. Schlitz Brewery's sponsorship of The Who's final tour angered critic Marsh. "Rock stars have an intimate connection with their audience," said Marsh. "To encourage young people to consume, many of whom are underage, to drink and smoke, intentionally or not, is irresponsible."

Rock ensembles have not deterred breweries and cigarette manufacturers. David O'Keefe of the J. Walter Thompson Co., which handles accounts for Labatt's and Molson's labels, says that the music marketing programs of Rockfest in the United States are encouraging. Said O'Keefe: "So far, such partnerships as Labatt's, Molson and Carling have just doubled in rock music." While none of his clients has signed a deal, O'Keefe says that they are considering Rockfest's proposal.

Still, rock musicians have displayed resistance to some of the more blatant marketing attempts. When Schlitz ads appeared on the computerized scoreboard during The Who's concert at Shea Stadium in New York City last year, teenagers' tongues were out at the arena. The incident, said Marsh, "symbolizes the degree to which rock bands have lost touch with their audience." For his part, Rockfest's Canadian director, Richard Aronson, insists that "rock is making considerable earnings." But with its increasing marketing role and its reckless past, rock's future will be anything but predictable. ◇

If you love life, make sure the love affair lasts.

You have to work at it. It's your job to help prevent cancer. That's right. Prevent cancer.

It's up to you to take in easy with the sun and help prevent skin cancer. If you work out of doors cover up. Use your head before you fry your hair.

It's up to every woman to have a pap test and help prevent cervical cancer. The test is simple and quick and will detect any abnormality that could lead to cancer. It's up to you to help prevent lung cancer and you know how.

Cancer can be beaten. But you have to work at preventing it.

Enjoy the good life.



It's up to you.

SCIENCE

Scanning the skies for signs of life

By Pat Orlowski

Robert Stephens has devoted himself of practically everything he owned in order to succeed in his quest for extraterrestrial life. The 39-year-old electronics technician from Edmonton sold his tools—\$15,000 worth of testing equipment—and shut down his own electronics business. Now, he cannot pay his telephone bill or even his membership fees in Carl Fagan's Planetary Society. But Stephens does have two magnificent 60-foot radio telescopes in Hay River, N.W.T., remnants of the defunct District Early Warning system (DEWS line). And, if he can raise \$10,000 for equipment and assistance, he intends to start Canada's first facility dedicated to the search for extraterrestrial intelligence (SETI). Stephens strongly suspects that there are other intelligent civilizations in the universe, and he wants to be part of discovering them. "This country has the best high-tech communications network in the world," declared the single-minded Stephens. "But we have not been participating fully in the international SETI effort."

Stephens is an amateur, but his enthusiasm is shared by scientists who pursue SETI around the world. The past year has seen a resurgence in the fortunes of the SETI movement. It has developed from a barely tolerated fringe element within the astronomical community into an adequately funded and increasingly legitimate area of research. For the first time, the U.S. Congress has approved funding—\$1.5 million—to the space agency NASA for SETI work, and two ambitious ventures—one at NASA and one privately funded at Harvard University—are now under way. Professional astronomers and astrophysicists, as well as amateurs like Stephens, look forward with anticipation to the moment when they might receive a message from a distant civilization. "Every educated person would have to come to grips with the meaning of that signal," declared Massachusetts Institute of Technology astronomer Philip Morrison. He is widely acknowledged to be the "father of SETI" for suggesting in 1960 that radio telescopes could be used to detect artificial radio signals in space.

Star Wars and *E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial* have permeated mass culture, but nothing can fully prepare mankind for the possibility of detecting confir-



Morrell at Harvard's telescopes: a mind-blowing enlargement of God's creation

mation that Earth's inhabitants are not the only intelligent creatures in the universe. The implications would be astounding, and not only for scientists. Said Kruter Stenslie, professor at Harvard University's School of Divinity: "Finding evidence of other civilizations out there would be a mind-blowing enlargement of God's creation."

Over the centuries, poets, astronomers and others have gazed into the heavens, pondering the irresistible suspicion that others might be gazing back.

But the first serious effort to listen for signals from other civilizations did not take place until 1950, with the development of sophisticated radio telescopes. Unlike traditional optical telescopes, the dish-equipped radio systems detect not only visible light waves, but also the emission lines of molecules and radio waves. Although the first SETI effort—called "Project Ozma"—the brainchild of Cornell University's pioneering astronomer Frank Drake, proceeded slowly, a increasingly exciting false

The Young Ontario Career Program gives me \$100 per week... to hire Joanne



▲ Alan Katz, Executive Director
Epic Book Store
Joanne

THE YOUNG ONTARIO CAREER PROGRAM helps businesses hire young people starting a career. Salaries of eligible employees are subsidized by \$2.50/hour up to \$300 a week for 20 to 26 weeks. **ELIGIBLE EMPLOYERS:** Private sector companies in business for at least one year by July 1, 1985, located in Ontario. **ELIGIBLE JOBS:** New positions which would not have existed without program funding, for which no other subsidies are being paid. They must provide at least 25 hours per week employment for a minimum of 20 consecutive weeks and must contribute to an employee's work experience or vocational development. **ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES:** Over 20 but not yet 30 years old (by July 1, 1985), eligible to work in Ontario and not related to the employer. They must be either:

- unemployed for 3 months prior to enrolling in the program or
- a graduate from at least a one-year program at a recognized post-secondary educational institution between Jan 1981 and Dec 1982 and not holding a permanent job related to their qualifications.

To find out if your business is eligible call 1-800-387-1290.

YOUNG ONTARIO CAREER PROGRAM Helping You Hire The Help You Need.

1-800-387-1290



YOUNG ONTARIO CAREER PROGRAM
Ministry of Municipal Affairs & Housing
Subsidies Branch
Queen's Park, TORONTO (ONTARIO) M5G 2G5

Larry Grossman, Treasurer
Claude Bennett, Manager

slam, it provided the impetus for the larger, under-ranging amateur radio taking place, particularly in the United States.

SETI's new high profile is partly a result of the development of modern computer techniques that can sort out meaningful signals from the cosmic deluge of electromagnetic "noise" from space. Explained Harvard physicist Paul Horowitz: "With the increasing capability of these systems, we can do in a minute today what it would have taken Frank Drake 100,000 years to do. We can talk to any star in the galaxy." But SETI's new respectability has also been promoted by the personal efforts of a few scientists, led by Cornell's astrophysicist Carl Sagan, who have inspired the public and educated politicians about SETI. After Sagan co-authored SETI's most powerful political opponent, Senator William Proxmire, of the program's viability, Congress last year allocated the additional funds for MARS And Sagan's Planetary Society, a private group of 100,000 members, has provided the almost \$100,000 that Horowitz's Horowitz needed to get the week-long U.S. SETI project under way.

Since last March, the Harvard radio telescope has been methodically sweeping the northern sky, covering a strip of the universe every day "much as you might peel an orange," Horowitz explained. Having listened to two-thirds of the sky (a bit over 200 billion stars) on 111,072 microwave channels, the biggest range of frequencies that any search has used so far, Horowitz and electrical engineer John Foster still have not picked up any signals. But they are increasing the number of channels they use to eight million, and they intend to wrap the search, hopefully looking for a message. "It is possible that they were out to lunch during the two minutes when we called," reflected Horowitz. "This is a hazardous science."

The Harvard project concentrates on parts of what radio astronomers call the "water hole"—the portion of the electromagnetic spectrum between hydrogen (H) and hydroxyl (OH). It is relatively free from cosmic noise, and many scientists believe that it is the logical place to look for beacons from alien intelligences.

MARS's own project—which will eventually be the most extensive and systematic SETI operation in the world—is still in the planning stage. Computer specialists at Stanford University are developing a highly sensitive "multichannel receiver" that will be able to sift through eight million to 10 million band frequencies simultaneously over a considerably larger range than the water hole. The pilot phase of the project, utilizing a prototype analyzer for 35,000 channels, will begin early next year at

the Goldstone tracking station in California's Mojave Desert. After that, MARS will move its SETI hardware to the largest radio telescope in the world, at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, to listen to the stars in the galaxy that are so old as, or older than, the sun and are less than 80 light years away. In addition, MARS scientists plan to use the agency's deep space tracking network, with stations at Goldstone and in Australia and Spain, to run complete sky surveys, hunting for signals from much more distant stars. "We are off and running," said John Wolfe, MARS program scientist for SETI. "Until we can do SETI on the far side of the moon—which is the ideal place—we are going to do the best job we can with state-of-the-art processing equipment and the biggest scope we can find, at Arecibo."

The real reward for SETI scientists, as Horowitz describes it, would be a signal which, when converted to sound, would ring through the rushing background noise of the cosmos like a flute. Such a message would most likely come from a "beacon"—a powerful, continuous radio signal beamed into space by a technologically advanced civilization to announce its presence and to attract others. The flimsy signal, said Horowitz, would be "the entire Encyclopedia Britannica of some very advanced civilization pulsing out at us." But even a much shorter message would throw scientists into instantaneous code-breaking. And they hope that the message would contain a glossary, similar to messages Sagan has sent off through space. One is in the form of a graphic plaque now hurtling beyond the solar system in the Pioneer 10 spacecraft. The other was sent as radio waves from Arecibo three years ago. Said Wolfe: "A message might not only tell us what they are like, but also what a lot of other guys are like, too, because information may be passed from civilization to civilization."

Indeed, many SETI scientists believe that there may be extremely advanced technological civilizations throughout the universe, perhaps millions of years older than Earth's, already communicating by means of radio messages. Because of the vast distances involved, it could be a slow process—into existence 100 light years a part would have to sit out 200-year pauses in their exchange of messages. To join the network, the so-called "Galactic Club," an emerging technological civilization would first have to recognize one of the beacons, then send a reply. Horowitz's chair system will be as powerful, MARS's scientists will not only search for beacons, but also hope to send out or conversations between star systems, Wolfe says. But many scientists dismiss such speculations as absurd and even outwitting. Among skeptics is mathematician

Why aren't you here?



This is what we're doing now in New Zealand

Right now the sun at our place is warm and the days are long. The beaches are washed white and the sea is clean and fresh. Our beaches are unswarmed and our scenery unspoiled. This is the clean end of the earth.

Come and share our country. You can wander along miles of beautiful beaches. You can drive yourself or take coach tours to some of the world's most splendid scenic attractions.

And when you do arrive you'll find a warm and friendly people, proud of the land they call home. Your dollar is worth 25% more. And your life will be better forever.

Send the coupon and we'll send you our free Kiwi travel pack. And then send yourself.

NAME	_____
ADDRESS	_____
CITY/STATE/ZIP	_____
New Zealand Tourist Office 100 West Georgia Street, 24th Floor Suite 2200 New York N.Y. 10036	

ALPENWEISS.
AN OLD FAVOURITE.



AND OUR
TWO LATEST HITS.



Alpenweiss has long been one of Canada's most popular wines. Now the quality of the wine is available in a full-bodied red and a refreshing, sparkling version. We think they'll be your favorites, too.



Adler: talk of UFOs makes most scientists involved in the search uneasy

ous Alfred Adler of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, who has been watching SETI's progress with some alarm. "Science is being distracted by such foolishness," Adler insisted. "Intelligent people talking to one another can convince themselves of the most ridiculous things."

Others share Adler's view. Despite SETI's inherent popular appeal and growing respectability, its detractors within the scientific community see vapors in their criticism. Many of them contend that SETI is an elegant fantasy, an intellectual daydream or, at least, a waste of money. Famed evolutionary biologist George Gaylord Simpson of the University of Arizona voiced the most common criticism of conservative life scientists: "The search of evolutionary coincidences that give rise to man is not going to happen more than once in the universe," Simpson declared. "And if there are other intelligent beings, they would be so unlike us that we might not even recognize them as intelligent." Another common contention among physical scientists opposed to SETI is a form of cosmic manifest destiny. Said physicist Frank Tipler of New Orleans' Tulane University, one of SETI's harshest critics. "If there were very advanced civilizations out there, they would have

colonized the entire galaxy by now; they would be here."

Some SETI enthusiasts think that "they" might in fact have been in our solar system already. Ronald Bracewell of Stanford University, for one, has advocated looking for probes that extraterrestrials may have placed on nearby asteroids or planets to monitor Earth's evolution. Said Boston University astronomer Michael Papagiannis, who last year was elected president of the prestigious International Astronomical Union's new commission to coordinate searches for extraterrestrial life: "If they did not want us to know they were here, then we would not know."

These suggestive touch on a topic that makes most SETI scientists uneasy—flying saucers. But Alan Hysak,

Stephens: cosmic quest



director of the Center for UFO Studies in Evanston, Ill., has studied and written about UFOs for three decades. "I think it would be a huge and tragic joke if millions of dollars are spent looking for extraterrestrial life elsewhere and not once over an examining whether it might be here under our noses all the time," said Hysak. Still, UFOs are a phenomenon that most scientists, including those involved in SETI, consider untenable. Even many of those who speculate seriously on the numbers of extra-

Once for once, Tomato Clam Cocktail costs less than clamato.
ED Smith Tomato Clam Cocktail. A flavor revolution, it's safely right rather than too provocative. But it costs less. So enjoy it. Serve it or eat on the rocks.

ED. SMITH
CENTURY COLD BEVERAGES, INC.

Tomato Clam
Cocktail
40-45% ALC/VOL

ED. SMITH

MORE CLAIMS FOR
LESS CLAIMS.

Great Wines from Italy

CHIARLI Ducale

White Table Wine

A dry white, straw coloured wine with a fine bouquet and exquisite taste.



Canadian Agent: Savaris Schwartz Agencies Ltd., Toronto, Canada

Blended Business Forms by DATA

Paperwork systems with the elements of procedure, design and construction effectively blended together to provide:

- **Effective** systems that make things happen now.
- **Economical** designs that reduce clerical and machine cost.
- **Control** that manages the information for better, more timely decisions.

A Company in "The Pursuit of Excellence"

DATA
BUSINESS FORMS

OUR ACCOUNT REPRESENTATIVES ARE SKILLED IN REDUCING COSTS AND IMPROVING EFFICIENCY IN YOUR BUSINESS SYSTEMS.

HEAD OFFICE: 1240 Highway 7 East, Richmond Hill, Ontario L4T 1A7 905-714-3151
PLANTS IN: Quebec, Ontario, Alberta — OFFICES IN major cities

terrestrial civilizations and their mechanical, dramatic, and musical. Radio astronomer NASA SETI researcher Jill Tarter: "If you are trying to get funding from the U.S. government, you do not mention UFOs."

How long the diabolists will point at the heavens before someone out there says hello, as well as even the most rabid SETI advocate concludes that mankind is alone, is uncertain. Predicted Paul Fieldman, radio astronomer at Ottawa's National Research Council, who as a participant here has been looking for signals from space for years: "By the year 2040, a couple of graduate students will stumble across a signal and their boss will win the Nobel Prize for it." But in Mountain View, Calif., NASA scientists are more optimistic. Already, said Tarter, they are moving on a general protocol detailing who in the hierarchy will announce the discovery of a signal.

Those who have likened their dressings to the stars—and even some of their critics—believe that the search for extraterrestrial intelligence will affect the future of the planet profoundly. Some of them even see value in a negative result. "As long as we believe that some Big Brother out there is going to help us, we can sit back and wait for help," said University of Virginia physicist James Trell, coauthor of a recent book speculating on the possibility of extraterrestrial civilizations. "But I believe we will realize we are alone and that we will have to help ourselves."

But if SETI scientists do receive indications from the stars, society would suddenly have to view the Earth from a new and startling vantage point. Commented Bruce Allen, a University of Toronto professor of religious studies: "Combining an extraterrestrial civilization vastly different in values, ethics and faith from any on Earth could push us into questioning these values that religious and cultures on Earth share, rather than continuing to focus on those differences that divide us."

For now, Robert Stephens is looking forward to the time when he makes the 12-hour drive from Edmonton to Hay River to add his two portable radio antennas to the search. He bought them for \$1 from CS Telecommunications—a minimal investment that he hopes will have a monumental payoff. Clearly, any discovery that mankind is among a community of civilizations in the cosmos could precipitate a revolution in thinking. If Stephens, Sagas and other SETI advocates are right, it could be no even more far-reaching and humbling than that which shook the 16th-century world, when Copernicus discovered that the planet Earth was not, after all, the centre of the universe.

PHOTO: Richard Greenwald in Tucson, Ariz.

UPS DELIVERS TO MORE PLACES IN ONTARIO AND THE U.S. THAN ANYONE ELSE, AND WE DO IT FOR LESS.



COMING AND GOING.

No matter where your packages are coming from or going to, try UPS. We pick up and deliver door-to-door to more than 4700 communities in Ontario. Anywhere there's a road, and wherever people in business need a small-package delivery expert. But UPS doesn't charge a premium for premium service. Our rates are just about the lowest available. Yet UPS still delivers most Ontario parcels in a day; nearly all distant points in just two days. With a customs brokerage service that reduces the time and cost of getting shipments from the U.S. So whether

you're shipping in Ontario or receiving from the States, use the small-package delivery expert. UPS gives you more for less. Coming and going.

Send me a complete package of information that tells all about UPS.

Name Title

Company Telephone

Address

City Province Postal Code

I'm interested in ☐ Shipping ☐ Receiving ☐ Ontario ☐ U.S.

Mail to: Mr. Phil Cook, Customer Service Manager
United Parcel Service Canada Ltd.
5925 Airport Road, Mississauga, Ontario L4V 1P9



THE SMALL-PACKAGE
DELIVERY EXPERT.

United Parcel Service Canada Ltd.



Now's
the time to
book a place
for your face
in the sun.

Last winter hundreds of last minute sun seekers discovered that trying to arrange a March vacation, even as late as advance as January, can turn into one big disappointment.

That's why Eastern is giving you this reminder to book your Super 7™ vacation package early this year.

Every Super 7 vacation includes 8 days/7 nights in a quality hotel, a rental car for the week with unlimited mileage, and more. All for as little as \$173 U.S. to Orlando or \$187 U.S. to Ft. Lauderdale.



EASTERN
NORTH AMERICA'S FAVORITE WAY TO FLY

*From effective Dec. 17, 1993-April 27, 1994, before taxes.

With prices "like that it's no wonder Super 7 packages fill up so fast.

Eastern has Super 7's to meet Florida, Mexico and Caribbean destinations than any other airline. Including popular vacation spots like Tampa, Miami, Daytona Beach, The Bahamas, Mexico City, and many more.

Call Eastern or your Travel Agent before the Christmas/New Year's rush, and find out all about Eastern's Super 7's to surprise Eastern Airlines.
Toll-free 1-800-361-8536

Courting Japan Inc.

Canadian businessmen hoping to expand their share of the lucrative Japanese market are finding that it takes more than products and great intentions to clinch a sales deal. With \$2.8 billion in sales of Canadian products to Japan completed in the first half of 1993, trade prospects are excellent, but if corporate chiefs continue to be indifferent to cultural differences between Canadian and Japanese ways of negotiating, they may inadvertently destroy potential business deals. Now, to help executives learn the subtleties, federal and provincial governments, private trade groups and even the Japanese government are offering courses, films, seminars and pamphlets on how to do business with the Japanese. Advised Raymond Holland, geographic specialist on Korea and Japan with the British Columbia ministry of industry and small business development, "The most important thing is to do your homework and remember to do things their way."

Doing it the Japanese way means that Canadian businessmen must aban-

don cherished notions of swift agreements, time-wait entrepreneurship and quick decisions making. Duplata Canada, an Ontario-based manufacturer of industrial glass, has been selling to Japan for 18 years. According to its president, David Popoff, it took three years to secure the first purchase order. John Clarke, Duplata's director of marketing, sees language as an important negotiating factor, he added, "They won't accept your company unless they accept you as an individual." Indeed, the Japanese External Trade Organization (JETRO) advises businessmen to encourage face-to-face contacts and rely on personal introductions, government or embassy connections.

Once a meeting is arranged, etiquette can be confusing. Westerners, accustomed to dealing with senior executives or talking only to other sales managers, may find themselves facing suit or service with a variety of titles and responsibilities. Specialized interpretations are necessary, even though most Japanese businessmen speak English, because nuances of behavior can be as

important as words. Clarke says, "You would be dead makers against singing out individuals among prospective buyers. He'd be: 'There is a group philosophy, and you cannot attack or praise any single individual.'"

Even if a businessman determines who people are and the method of approach, misunderstandings can still occur. "Yes" may not always mean "yes," warns Clarke. In the Japanese language, some questions can be correctly answered both "yes" and "no." But explanations do not matter to businessmen who come home thinking they have made the sale only to find out weeks later that "yes" meant "No, I hear you," not "Yes, I want your product."

Despite the problems, governments support increased Canadian ventures in the Japanese market. Prime Minister Trudeau's trip to Japan last month underlined the importance of Japanese trade. But the delay and expense of doing business keep many businessmen away. Those who do make it still find it difficult. Said Duplata's Popoff: "The only advice I can give anyone is don't get frustrated so easily. Hopefully, you are as alive to the business as you are to give it." Government officials stress that increasing patience is a small price for a slice of a \$5-billion pie.

—MARGARET CANTON
in Toronto

**Chrysler's
Revolutionary
Magicwagons.**

Lease them!

Dodge Caravan and Plymouth Voyager. Chrysler's new front-wheel-drive Magicwagons. Versatility as a seven passenger minivan, a van you can park in your garage, and all the handling ease and economy of a car. A revolutionary idea you have to drive to believe. And leasing (via the Chrysler LeaseAbility) will make you a believer. LeaseAbility does away with sales and finance charges. Keeps your cash flow. Lets monthly payments to suit your budget. And Chrysler's professional portable mechanic. Wherever you go, coast to coast. Use the Chrysler Revolution at your Dodge or Plymouth dealer, with Chrysler LeaseAbility.

LeaseAbility

Dodge Plymouth

KEEPER OF THE FLAME.



THE NUMBER ONE NAME IN LIGHTER FUELS AND FLINTS.
RONSON CORPORATION

Share a moment with a Little Brother. It will last forever.



Good memories have a way of evolving. As a young boy, the happy moments shared with family and friends, and the influence of the man he admired so much. Now you can relive it all in a moment. Share it with your family. This is the kind of memory you can keep. Take the time now to find out what Ronson has to offer. It's only when a moment is a memory.

Be a Ronson member. For more information call (616) 636-0441

810 MEMBERS OF CANADA

LIVING

A fast-food theatre

The birthday party for Toronto's 10-year-old Cynda West was a little different this year. As her friends sat and ate pizza in a diner theatre setting, a 15-foot robotic rat named Chuck E. Cheese introduced his musical revue on a Las Vegas-style stage. The computer-controlled mechanical cohorts—Jasper T. Jewles, a hippo-strumming bear, and Mr. March, the purple pizza waiter, exchanged recorded one-liners in between a repertoire of songs. Cynda's party took place at Chuck E. Cheese's Pizza Time Theatre, a combination of a licensed pizza parlor, a video-dance hall for children and a videotape arcade, one of the newest and shiest gimmicks in suburban family recreation. Since the first centre opened in San Jose, Calif., in 1977, more than 100 outlets have appeared in the United States, Hong Kong and Singapore. In Canada the first Chuck E. Cheese's opened in October, 1981, in Burlington, Ont., and there are now centres in Toronto and Calgary and plans for three more in Toronto and one in Burnaby, B.C. Said Cynda West's mother, Joyce: "It's a step above McDonald's. It's not just a pizza parlor, but an entertainment place for all ages."

The huge 15,000-square-foot centres accommodate more than 600 people, and the average visitor spends about \$6 since the opening of the Toronto franchise on Oct. 6, more than \$5000 people—3,000 a day on weekends—have visited the centre. There is a large selection of fast food, beer and wine, but food is not a primary attraction. Said Alvin Chafetz, vice-president of the Calgary franchise: "It is a place where children can express themselves without worrying about knocking over tables." Like McDonald's, Chuck E. Cheese's aqua-themed image appeals to families—an image that is paying off generously. In 1982 Pizza Time Theatre's worldwide revenues totalled roughly \$200 million, three times that of 1981. The new Toronto centre already has weekly sales of more than \$40,000, and the Calgary outlet boasts a weekly \$30,000. To keep the family image from becoming tainted, security guards are on hand at all times, and no one under 18 is allowed in without a parent, pre-



Chuck E. Cheese and friend: a new gimmick

venting the centre from becoming a haven for teenage video addicts. Still, the weekly draw on the videotapes in the Toronto centre is approximately \$3,500. But Jack Campbell, international vice-president of Pizza Time Theatre in Sunnyvale, Calif., insists that it is not a video arcade. He added, "In fact, we hope that our videotapes will lead children toward computer education."

But with 40 videotapes at the Toronto outlet, including the latest laser disc, 3-D animated *Dragon's Lair*, some parents are skeptical about the touted educational benefits. Ronald Johnson, a father of two children, Michael, 4, and JJ, 11, sees Chuck E. Cheese's as little more than a refined video arcade. "The kids are thrilled by it, but we are not," he declared. "This place is a video parlor with a food lodge, and we won't be back." Prof. Benjamin Schlesinger of the University of Toronto's faculty of social work is also dubious. "It is smart enough to put the family under one roof," he said, "but with the addition of videotapes, there are no participatory relationships within the family." But, for her part, Cynda West has no doubt. Said she, "It was the best birthday I ever had."

—DAVID LORIE in Toronto

JUSTICE

The aftershock of rape

The terrified Ottawa woman told police that she had been kidnapped for a friend on Jan. 31, 1983, her 35th birthday, when two men raped her. Police removed both men. But then the woman refused to testify against them, saying, "I am scared for my life, my family and my safety." In an extraordinary development last week, Mr. Justice Joseph O'Brien of the Ontario Supreme Court sent the women to jail for a week for contempt of court. The case underscored with stark clarity the fact that, despite changes to the Criminal Code last January to make prosecution easier in rape cases, the aftershock of rape is still often just as hard on the victim as was the original assault.

But there is some cause for cautious optimism in the growing trend to at least improve hospital services for rape victims. In the past, many hospital staff workers have been ill-trained or, at best, indifferent to a rape victim's plight. But early next year Toronto's Women's College Hospital will open the city's first hospital clinic devoted exclusively to the medical, psychological and legal needs of rape victims. A pool of doctors, psychologists and social workers will be on call around the clock. The facilities will be located near, but not in, the outpatient department, and the victims will not suffer the degrading feeling of being on display. The hospital commitment will be just the beginning of an extensive program of services to help victims of rape recover from the trauma. And other hospitals across the country are improving services as well.

In Edmonton the directors of Wetaskiwin Hospital issued orders last month to staff to ensure that no rape victim goes extended. They were responding to public outcry over the plight of a 19-year-old Indian girl who went to three Edmonton-area hospitals, including Wetaskiwin, with an ulcer event after a mass rape in October. But she could not find a doctor who would treat the time to examine and treat her. In Toronto the new facility has attracted support in part because of a similar scandal, when doctors on duty in three hospitals said they were too busy to treat a 21-year-old rape victim.

With much greater in mind, emergency rooms at Winnipeg's Health Sciences Centre and at nearby St. Boniface Hospital have lists of doctors who are ready to treat rape victims at any time. The Sexual Assault Assessment Program, a service in the emergency department of Vancouver's St. Mary's Hos-

pital, mainly serve sympathetic female physicians, and its nurses are equipped to recommend counselling and community facilities. Montreal General Hospital has established a sexual assault program, in which physicians in family medicine look after rape cases. Still, for a variety of reasons, most

victims of sexual assault do not go to hospitals or the police. For one thing, they do not expect significant help from authorities. Said Regina Lemak, a Vancouver rape relief counsellor: "With a two-per-cent conviction rate across the country, most women do not think it will do any good. They do not want to deal with the police or relive the experience during a one- or two-year court battle." As well, experts on the subject of rape say there is a widespread perception that police and Crown attorneys often sidestep rape victims. The medical examination itself, al-

There's absolutely no other cigarette quite like Medallion.

Medallion Ultra Mild

25 King Size Cigarettes

Warning: Quitting Now Greatly Reduces Serious Risks to Your Smoking. © 1983 Philip Morris Inc.

though meant to help the rape victim and provide evidence for possible prosecution, also can be a strong deterrent to women seeking treatment. Even when a sensitive physician performs it, the procedure can be a harrowing experience for the victim. Said Jan Karaszewski, executive director of the Sexual Assault Centre of Edmonton: "She is examined, usually by a male doctor, in the very area where she has been violated." Unless the doctor is extremely supportive, Karaszewski added, the victim will find a continuation of the loss of control that characterizes rape.

Doctors strongly recommend that victims undergo examination quickly for possible venereal disease or pregnancy from rape. And if they plan to press criminal charges, they must submit to an exhaustive examination, including vaginal, anal and oral swabs, within a few hours of the attack. Technically, with this year's changes in the Criminal Code, the prosecution no longer has to establish proof of penetration by a rapist. But experts say it is still difficult to get a conviction without credible testimony. "Judges still expect this kind of evidence," said Toronto Police Insp. Jon Boyd. "It will take years to convince them it is not necessary." Besides, a medical examination can reveal signs of violence indicating that the victim was not a willing partner, as



Karaszewski: reading a feeling of security

important factor in the new legislation. The new Women's College Hospital facility is similar to the kinds of services outlined in the preliminary recommendations of a special Task Force on Violence against Women and Children. Metropolitan Toronto Chairman Paul Godfrey established that body in August, 1982, after the city experienced a rash of violent sexual assaults. Task force chairman Jane Popkin, a lawyer and member of the Toronto Police Commission, and coroner involved alongside hospital emergency departments "would be a good focus for social and psychological support services—and the police would know where to take victims." Women's College spokeswoman Jay Williams said that the two-room facility will provide professional attention for any rape victim within 15 minutes. If she wishes, the victim can call in a friend or a rape crisis volunteer. But perhaps most importantly, "it will be a quiet place that will give the women a feeling of security," said Williams. The latest statistics show that Canada's police received reports of 3,683 rapes in 1982—a figure generally acknowledged as being only a small fraction of the actual sexual assault victims. It is a situation that creates a great demand for that "feeling of security."

—JACQUELINE SWARTS
in Toronto

FILMS

In praise of the honest criminal



Pacino: a marathon of ugly violence in which a Cuban war veteran turns into a man who is hanged from a helicopter

SCARFACE

Directed by Brian De Palma

With a running time of nearly three hours, *Scarface* is a marathon of ugliness. Already controversial because of its initial rating in the United States, the movie is remarkably and needlessly violent. It is an update of the 1932 Howard Hawks movie starring Paul Muni, which was loosely based on Al Capone's career, and it shifts the Chicago locale to Miami in 1980, when Castro banished 125,000 Cubans—many of them political prisoners—from the country. One of these is Tony Montana (Al Pacino), a small-time gangster whose greatest talent is his fearless family as a hot man. When he and his friend, Monkey Ray (Steven Seagal), came up one of Castro's former enemies for a big Miami drug dealer, they decide work periods at their reward. Montana once in working for one of the most powerful cocaine dealers, Frank Lopez (Robert Loggia), and he stays behind all the way in the top as a cocaine czar himself.

In tracing Montana's meteoric and violent ascent up the ladder of crime, Oliver Stone's script attempts to win the audience's sympathies for the Cuban killer. Montana prides himself on his honesty and he is extremely sensitive to outside remarks about his ethnic

background. With his devil sense of humor, Montana is nearly a clown, lonely only all he wants is a little respect in America. Beneath the killer's exterior is a self-hated man who simply wants to be a successful businessman, husband and father. He refuses to go through with an assassination attempt that involves planting a bomb under a car because a woman and two children are in the vehicle. Instead, Montana turns to one of his fellow assassins who is ordered to get the job done and shoots him in the head—an odd display of moral fervor.

Not only does *Scarface* ask the audience to like Montana, it also has the gall to ask it to feel sorry for him once he realizes the overabundance of his life. His cool, kind wife, Elvira (played by the recently widowed Michelle Pfeiffer), who cannot provide him with the children he wants, spends her days nursing cocaine and faking her nails. His monstrous feelings for his sister, Gina (Mary Elizabeth Mastrantonio), lead him to a full blooded, and he kills—like a delirious king—in his madness, eating his own brains, showing his face in and out of a mound of cocaine on his desk.

To director Brian De Palma's credit, he does avoid a tongue-in-cheek attitude to the material after Montana becomes a Cuban Officer Kane. The final

shootout has the same surreal quality that stamped his earlier, wittily hyperbolic movies, such as *The Fury*. Otherwise, his style is stunning and repetitive, endless panning shots and a steady camera following the action like a funeral cortege. De Palma's strength has never been in storytelling, and such some in *Scarface* labor to demonstrate a story point or reveal a character trait. Even the violence—including one man's limbs being severed by a phallic saw and another man who is hanged to death from a helicopter—looks the ritual expressions that was so intelligently evoked in *Carnage and Dreams to Kill*. The last, barely legible *Moonrise* scene is a fitting accompaniment—*Flasheuse* for things.

The movie keeps pressing at the nerve points, in the same way that Pacino's volatile but empty performance does for all Pacino's snarling and hissing, and his intense stares. Tony Montana emerges as a messianic character. During a fight with his wife in a fancy restaurant, Montana laughs out at the waitress, harrumphing them about their dishonesty: "You don't have the guts to be what you want to be," he tells her, after all, admits to his own "sadness," which the movie makes clearly be does sootier him. *Scarface* is sensationally vicious—just like its alleged hero.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

Canada's Most Popular Wildlife Artist

The Art of ROBERT BATEMAN

\$50.00

The Robert Bateman Naturalist's Diary 1984

\$12.95

Available at better bookstores
across Canada

■ ALLEN LANE/MADISON PRESS BOOKS



An old actor's mad grandeur

THE DRESSER
Directed by Peter Yates

As an old Shakespearean actor long both his mind and his health in *The Dresser*, Albert Finney gives a frantic performance. Addressed by no other name than "Sir," he runs a tacky English theatre company which turns the provinces during the 1840s of 1840. All the young actors are involved in the war, and he is left with "old men

and ripples." He also has his faithful dresser, Norman (Tom Courtenay), an effete layabout who props him up during crises and miraculously manages to get him onto the stage. Sir is an actor through and through. Shakespeare's lines are his kingdom, and he guards them ferociously. Onstage, he is the focal point—the only performer who is spotlighted—and one of the few members of the supporting cast who brings his up. When he accepts applause, Sir is entirely obse-

quous, the audience's humble servant. But after his performance, his maids threaten to take a final curtain call.

The crisis of Ronald Harwood's play, which director Peter Yates has gracefully opened up for the screen, arrives when Sir is about to give his 30th performance of *King Lear*. The role and Sir's own personality blend into each other: the long-telling actor feels that all his years performing have given him little reward and, like Lear, he rages against the inevitable. "I can't be Lear again," Finney howls. "I can't give any more." Sir has, in fact, given so much that memories of better days and old performances are his only consolation.

Finney aspires Sir's torors with an almost painful sincerity. His booming stage voice, one that could hold a train at the station, often descends to a pitiful whisper, then rises to a roar. When he has made it through the performance, he says in a weary voice, "I saw an old man, and the old man was me." Sir assumes a slightly smug manager for Britain during the blitz. Like his small country, he fights against greater odds and survives them, but he pays a high price. But *The Dresser* works without the national analogy. Sir's value is in itself.

The quality of self-absorption in Finney's acting is remarkable, and its mad grandeur overshadows the rest of the characters. Sir's desecration and off-stage howls are magnetic. His long-suffering stage manager (Kieron Allen) has had a secret love for him and has stood by him for years. And Norman has been like a moth attracted to the old actor's flame. The director's only talent in taking care of the talented. When Sir asks him if he has been happy arriving here, the effort has been worthwhile, Norman replies, "No, I have not been happy, yes, it has been worth it."

Norman, constantly teased by a ring of lecherous ministers to the mad to keep himself from going crazy. To avoid dwelling on money, he takes in a breathless rush. Finally, the control he exercises over Sir gives him a power and importance he otherwise does not have. Courtenay's performance is lark, witty and deeply felt, if it does not compare with Finney's magnificence. It is only because the role is just as passionately theatrical and lacks the range of Sir's.

Finney's and Courtenay's work are reason enough to see *The Dresser*, but the film also manages to avoid the claustrophobia that is usually the fate of a stage play transferred to film. Director Yates shoots the action without much fuss and he does not rush his actors. A tracking film, *The Dresser* is smiling proof that Finney has scored into an area of expression that few actors inhabit. —LAURENCE O'TOOLE

What a Selection!

JVC 4-head technology gives you a clear picture in any recording speed

16-D00
Widescreen
Cassette Deck
Remote Control
Operation
Automatic
Ejecting

16-D10
Widescreen
Cassette Deck
Remote Control
Operation
Automatic
Ejecting

16-D20
Widescreen
Cassette Deck
Remote Control
Operation
Automatic
Ejecting

No matter which model you consider, JVC gives you the quality and the features which you can afford. 4-head technology is built into every JVC model which not only gives you excellent picture quality but also gives you clean special effects in both the SP and LP modes. Each JVC model is also actively styled with the elegant, practical, easy operation and convenient features.

So when considering home video cassette recorders consider JVC—the originators of the VHS system.

JVC
JVC Company, Inc.
270 Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey 07637



For more than 75 years one name has held the pride of place in the gentle art of smoking.

ALFRED DUNHILL CIGARETTE CO. LONDON

The Dunhill Cigarette -the world's finest.

Since 1907 Alfred Dunhill, London, has created personal blends for more than 36,000 discerning smokers from the four corners of the world. This blending skill and fine craftsmanship are evident in Dunhill King Size—a superb cigarette created from tobaccos of exceptional quality to be the world's finest.

dunhill

London Paris New York

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED
TOBACCO HOUSE IN THE WORLD



Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—and inhaling. Average per cigarette—Tar: 16 mg. Nic: 1.1 mg.

Of greed, fear and failure

By Allan Fotheringham

There is nothing that so terrifies the true capitalist as competition. It rattles his backbone, throws a chill into his stock options and puts frost on his dividends. It has long been said that the trouble with free enterprise is that it is not free and there is very little enterprise. Some of the recent actions of the bureaucrats of the open market system, naming winning to neither government, are delightful examples of this free philosophy.

When in doubt, try for monopoly. The sudden panic among the heroes of the troubled pay TV industry is the most amusing scenario to date. The drop in the stock-price privileged wife who spind a fortune to be made are now facing, their tails in the air, to the protective quilt of Ottawa is a bid to save themselves from asphyxiation. Greed was their motivating force, now fear affects their spine.

The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission has been holding hearings with the spectacle before them of white-faced millionaires and smoothly coiffed lawyers appearing on bonded knees, sending their hair and twisting their Giant bracelets into knots in anguish. The problem? Competition! First Choice, the national network, is terrified because the CRTC had ruled that the Edmonton-based Allstream be allowed into Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The poor capitalists of First Choice scoldily appealed the CRTC decision to the federal cabinet, so fearful were they of the unhealthy spectre of a rival. Members of the Liberal cabinet of Pierre Elliott Trudeau, great believers in the free enterprise system, stifled their spine and did the great Liberal thing: waffle. Communications Minister François Filé asked the CRTC for yet more hearings to "investigate the Canadian pay television system." Translated, that means do something about this dreadful competition problem.

Allstream, which owns Superchannel Alberta and nearly half of Superchannel Ontario, is threatening, you see, to become a national competitor to First

Choice. That's a distinctly thing in the capitalist world. Competition means splitting up the market. Survival of the fittest. It was what made J.P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller the stout fellows they became. Horatio Alger taught us all that it was the only way to go. Pay TV thinks differently.

It's not as if poor, frightened First Choice didn't have a Big Daddy. It has been sold to the Broadband-controlled Hess International Corp., and has received, in return, an emergency infusion of \$4 million and dollars to keep it going. TVIC, the Quebec regional ser-



vice, actually "warned" the CRTC commissioners that it would have to shut down if it wasn't allowed to take First Choice's French-language network, Premier Choice. When you get onto the auction, the fighting becomes peculiar.

What we have here, of course, is greed incarnate. All those battles with the bureaucrats were hitting each other with their lawyers (cried up by the newspapers) when the CRTC was handing out licenses. The lullapies (those are, let us never forget, publicly owned airwaves) Victims of fatness dived in their fur-tive little heads. Pay TV was going to be the greatest thing since the Hula-Hoop and the pet rock. The deal was apparent in the corporate boardroom as financial issues fought to get a piece of the action.

What has happened? After 10 months of this struggle on the air? C Channel, the "cultural" network operated by Ed Cowan's Lively Arts Market Builders of Toronto, went down the tube in June

after just 18 weeks of dispensing Kuit-chik to the masses. El folds Star Channel Services of Halifax has just quit broadcasting and has gone into receivership. It attracted just 14,000 of the 253,000 cable television viewers in the Atlantic provinces. There is the troubled Ann Satellite Broadcasting Corp. of Vancouver, which is supposed to serve British Columbia and the Yukon but is embroiled in a confusing and confused web of legal problems among the original investors. Allstream wants to buy Ann as part of its plan to serve across the Prairies and into Atlantic Canada.

The public obviously is highly suspicious of this great boom to mankind. Only seven per cent of the cable TV customers in British Columbia are tuned to pay TV. The number is up to 30 per cent in Alberta, where that shocking competition is going on between Superchannel and First Choice.

So what happens when the pursuers of hoolie are caught in their greed? They run to publicly sponsored superstars of their playpen and plead for new rules. Instead of stock splits and juicy profits, they have a case of the shivers, and Ottawa—not their bank managers—in their back.

It is a familiar pattern. When the big letters of Dome Petroleum got too large for their opus and piled up debts larger than the gross national product of a desert European nation, it was the public purse that bailed out those profligate executives. The banks got them into trouble, and who had to rescue the unscrupulous banks and the incompetent Dome bosses? Mother government.

It is well accepted by now that the reason Japan has left the U.S. auto industry in the dust is not the exorbitant demands of U.S. autoworkers but the fastness and out-of-date methods of U.S. managers. When Chrysler, caught out of sync by its blind persistence with gas guzzlers, was headed for bankruptcy by this managerial incompetence, the American taxpayer had to fork up to save the giant. It fits the pattern. The thing to fear is competition. The last thing free enterprises believe in, when you get down to it, is free enterprise.

**There's Vodka
and then there's
Smirnoff.**

For the family Smirnoff, their vodka had to be better than any other. That meant making it smoother than any other.

Made from the finest grains and filtered nine times, its incomparable smoothness became the hallmark of Smirnoff vodka.

Today, more than 150 years later, the recipe remains unchanged.

A great tradition for over 150 years.





A gift that reflects on the giver.

Carrington.



A whisky that's an
outstanding reflection
of quality.